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THE SESSION.

As occasionally the world has beheld the phenomenon of a double sun, so this year we have had a double session. And as the said sun never gives more warmth than an ordinary one, so the said session has produced no wonderful amount of legislation. It will, indeed, be long remembered as the era of the Indian Mutiny, but otherwise is entitled to no remarkable place in our history.

When Parliament first assembled after winter, there were two subjects of predominant interest in the country—Economy, and China. The Russian war being over, there prevailed a general impatience of the extra income-tax, known as the War Ninepence. Ministers acceded, and it fell. We are now told by our governors that the country was unwise to insist so closely on economy. But the eountry may well be excused for not foreseeing in India what neither the Board of Control nor the Company foresaw. Accordingly, we are quite satisfied with our share in the economical movement of that time. It is better that the public should now see that a real necessity exists for exertion, and so be willing to make it, than that it should have been overtaken by such a surprise, while labouring under a habitual discontent with the expenditure. This last news would have been all the more awful if it had fallen on a people accustomed to consider themselves taxed to the uttermost en permanence.

The Chinese question teased us for weeks, and led to a dissolution. China is neglected now, and naturally, but six months ago it was a very different story. There was, in spite the favourable excitement which war produces, a pretty strong idea abroad that our policy had a tendency to be violent. That idea embodied itself in the division against Palmerston which brought our first session to a close. The dissolution did not lead to the election of a House only on the question of our Chinese policy. The Chinese question, in fact, disappeared before the elections were over; and the Premier sagaciously compromised it by sending out a plenipotentiary. The new House was elected partly on local and personal grounds, and partly (as far as public questions influenced the election) by reminiscences of the

Russian war. Generally, however, no public question much affected the composition of the new House. It has not, in fact, any very marked character, and most certainly it has not an improved personnel. It early showed a disposition to acquiesce in the existing Ministry as the simplest method of getting through the routine of public business; reflecting thus that neutral-tinted state of opinion in the country which indisposes it at present to any violent excitement about abstract

No wonder, therefore, that our second session produced no measure of political reform. All private bills of the sort have been defeated. The Premier pledged himself to a measure of the kind for next year, but in language neither explicit nor animated, and without stirring up much feeling one way or the other. The general belief among well-informed persons is, that he is unwilling to produce anything of the sort if he can avoid it with decency.

That Spooner's usual Maynooth motion should have been rejected with more rapidity than usual indicates a more liberal tinge in the House; and we are inclined to believe that as far as such action indicates Liberalism, the present House is more Liberal than the last. The Jews, again accepted by the Commons, again rejected by the Lords, remain where they were; and the country certainly does not take their defeat much to heart. There is a pretty wide feeling against making religious differences a zround of exclusion from civil offices. But the Jews are not loved in England, as a race; and many a man who would not lift his leg to keep them out of Parliament, would not lift his hand to put them in. Altogether, it has not been a session at all given to political change.

Foreign politics have been less prominent than usual. The House acquiesced in the Persian expedition because there was nothing else to do, and it really did not understand it. From the Continent there has been little to occupy Parliament; and the "difficulty" in the Principalities was evaded by a sudden and servile obedience to the will of the French Emperor, which left no time for a long discussion to arise.

Neither has the session been marked by any great measure of social reform. The church-rate question is deferred. Two measures have been passed for the maintenance of Reformatory and Industrial Schools; and one to check obscene publications. The sale of poisons has been regulated. The House has declined to meddle with the trade in beer. But by far the most important social measure of the session has been the Divorce Bill, which demands a special notice.

Our ancestors, as usual, made a kind of compromise in the matter of divorce. They did not forbid it absolutely, but they made it exceedingly difficult and expensive. They granted it only to men for large sums-to women scarcely at all. But of late years the whole question of the relation of the sexes has been discussed anew in England. Gross hardships have been proved to be undergone in the matrimonial relation. Infamous cases have been produced of cruelty to women. The courts of law, too, have been frequently occupied with trials showing the existence of a great deal of domestic immorality. It was certainly time to legislate for the difficulties constantly arising. This the Government has done, in a measure very far from perfect, but as certainly very much better than no measure at all. It will now be possible for a man to free himself from a degraded vixen, or a woman to emancipate herself from a sensual savage, at something less than a little fortune. Much is gained by taking legislation out of ecclesiastical hands alone; and providing that a court of men who know the world shall decide in cases especially demanding practical good sense. The objections to this bill have always appeared to us unusually absurd. In practice, the highest court in the kingdom has repeatedly granted divorces—yet we are told that divorce is an innovation. Threats are held cut of the numerous divorces we may expect; but as none are attainable except on proof of crime, why should we insist on giving crime a spurious sauctity by forcing people who have committed crimes against each other to look on themselves as indissolubly united? But will not people be more likely, knowing divorce is possible, to commit the offences which incur Some, we admit, may; but these will be villains, whose enforced



REPRESENTATION OF A CHINESE SHAM SIEGE.—(FROM A DRAWING BY A NATIVE ARTIST.)

union with another person is a cruelty; and besides, why, because of them, deprive the injured and the innocent of the blessing of an escape from pollution? We have already urged that in a country like this, where every body lives in such terror of his own set, people will not be over eager to risk the scandal, gossip, and annoyance consequent on so marked a step as a divorce.

The House of Commons has shown itself somewhat capricious in its pecuniary liberality. It was natural that the dowry of the Princess Royal should be paid with a graceful promptitude. But to refuse ney for Finsbury Park was somewhat contrary to the spirit of social

The terrible Indian news which now occupies all households and all hearts, has not much employed Parliament. Mr. Disraeli's elaborate harangue was generally voted premature, not that it was not rich in material for study, but because in the presence of such events, suggestions for action were the only things tikely to be welcome. But of these, the House has been by no means fertile. All the expedients yet resorted to have been such as anybody could have directed. Troops go in transports as they did in the last century. A small militia force is provided for. A couple of good men are sent out, overland. This at present is the limit of our statesmanship as employed in This at present is the limit of our statesmanship as employed in averting the consequences of one of the most important events of the century. Probably we may yet see a third session in the year, if the news from India be not of a more encouraging nature than that which we received last; and so, it should be necessary to make larger provision for the Indian supply and the home defence.

On the whole it has been but a common-place session—not fertile

in great measures, nor in the display of senatorial ability. The last fact, indeed, reminds us that in attempting to improve our Parliament, we rather lowered its intellectual tone: but there are signs that the country sees this, and is not unwilling to try and remedy it.

CHINESE SKETCHES.
A SHAM STEGE; THE SUPPOSED ENEMY DEMANDING THE SURRENDER OF A PASTEBOARD FORTRESS.

Asham stege; the supposed enemy demanding the surrender.

Of a pasteboard forthers.

Although by no means devoid of that necessary element in military success, "pluek," nevertheless the Chinaman's theory of war is perhaps the most childish that can be readily imagined. Let it not, however, be supposed that he is indifferent to military glory; on the contrary, he is quite willing at any groment to face the world in arms, declaring his resolution to do physically what brother Jonathan claim to be able to so mor dly, but doesn't, namely, to lick all creation. Battle-pieces representing hard-fought fields, wherein whole arbours of laurels have been soon by the invincible warriors of China, and where the Celestial arms have received an additional lustre—have at all times been (avourite subjects with the Chinese artist, and, as a sequence, must have been equally so with the artist's customers. We have seen scores of paintings on rice paper, in which the English troops are made to cut rather a sorry figure, while the triumphant Chinese are literally rampant with victory, cutting up the barbarians into mincement, who on their part are so completely cowed that any attempt at opposition would seem to be simply out of the question.

From what we have been able to ascertain relative to the Chinese troops since the last disagreement has breen on the tapis, they would appear to have rather lost that in the efficacy of painted shields as a means of exciting a panic in the ranks of the enemy, alth ugh the shield as a guard is as much in vogue now as ever. John Chinaman is not given to change, and the matchlock is still his favourite weapon—it is in tach is Enfield rifle; while the bow and arrow have come to be regarded as a sort of Brown Bess. It is in siege operations, though, that the military mandarins shine, whether as regards attack or defence. Of their mode of attack tu real warfare, we have not a sufficiency of details by us to enable us to come to a correct conclusion; but judging by their mode of attack tu real warfar they have got better junks, with a better class of armament, and they have also contrived to get an English steamer or two, but their army remains

arso contrived to get an English steamer of two, but her army remains much as it was.

It may seem strange that they should be so extremely inapt at strategy of every sort, because they do a good bit of rehearsal. The engraving over-eaf represents a scene witnessed by an English officer, which was drawn for him by a native artist. The stronghold which was to be reduced, consisted merely by a native artist. The stronghold which was to be reduced, consisted merely of a paper screen, painted to represent a sort of castellated building, and the attack began by a violent beating of gongs, clashing of swords, spears, and battle-axes, together with waving of banners, and shouts of defiance. No attempt, however, was made at breaching the wall, either by the ancient method of the battering ram, or any other, so that the noise must be understood as a preliminary cannonade, and it must be taken for granted that the besieged felt the bombardment to be getting too hot, because a mandarin was hoisted on a chair from the inside, and intimated a wish to speak to the besieging leader, who came forward to the front, tollowed by his attendants, when a parley ensued; during which the attacking officer, having been the person solicited for a truce, took rather high ground, and would not listen to anything short of an unconditional surrender. Whether his opponent felt himself in a position to resist so illiberal a proposition we are not prepared to say, but must take it for granted that, as the exercise is of frequent occurrence, it varies with circumstances.

Foreign Antelligence.

FRANCE.

THE Emperor return d to Paris from Biarritz on Monday morning, and at the end of the week was to leave for the camp at Chalons. The tents of the Emperor and his suite form almost a village, with a little town of of the Emperor and his suite form almost a village, with a little town of stables, servants, quarters, &c., to the rear. It is rumoured that Châlons will next year be converted into a permanent fortified camp, and it is even reported that 80,000 men will be assembled there. At present the forces in camp consist entirely of troops of the Imperial Guard: about 14,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, 2,500 artillerymen (with nearly an equal number of horse), and 200 engineers.

By the Emperor's special command, the Minister of Marine has issued an order to all captains of ships of war to give every aid to English vessels conveying troops to India, and to take them in tow when becalmed.

calmed.

It is confidently stated that General Cavaignac will resign his seat as deputy in favour of M. Desmarets, a distinguished advocate, whose speech in defence of Tibaldi attracted much attention.

SPAIN

The backstairs and boudoir intrigues, which, in former ages and in various countries, frequently kept ministers in check, and sometimes overthrew them, still survive in Spain. Private letters from Madrid mention that at the very moment when the Narvaez C binet, rid of the Cortes and left in peace by its political adversaries, seemed to gather strength and to present increased chances of durability, it was startled by the discovery of a manœuvre of the kind alluded to, and which, according to the accounts received, was on the point of triumphing. The Court favourite, the present impersonation of that influence which seems permanent under the present wearer of the Spanish crown, was within an ace of replacing the Narvaez-Nocedal Ministry by a Cabinet of his own composition, in which were to figure his friends and allies. This Cabinet was to be called the "Fusion Ministry." It was necessary to find some name for it, and this, the seems because the second of the seems that the called the "Fusion Ministry." It was necessary to find some name for it, and this, it was them the second of the "Fusion Ministry." It was necessary to find some name for it, and this, it was thought, was a new one, and sounded as well as any. The plot matured in Palace privacy was discovered, and the blow was parried, but not, t appears, without trouble and sacrifice.

THE Turkish ambassador at Vienna has AUSTRIA.

THE Turkish ambassador at Vienna has received a despatch from his Government, which he has communicated to Count Buol, and in which the Porte announces that it is willing to resume negociations on the basis of the arrangements made at Osborne. It is said in Vietna, that at the Osborne conferences mutual conce-sions were made. England consented to the repetition of the Moldavian elections, and France promised no longer "to arge" the union of the Danubian Principalities.

"to urge" the union of the Pantiona Frincipancies.

RUSIA.

The Russian Government, after the war, published an order for the organisation of the fleet in the Pacutic Ocean, which was to assume the title of the Squadron of Siberia. The Government appears now to have decided on increasing the strength of this fleet, a make of the 20th July having added fourteen superior officers to it, who have stready left for their destination, and a similar number will be added annually. This measure is connected with the efforts which Russia is using to strengthen her position is the Posific.

in the Pacific.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburg announces that the Chinese have not allowed Admiral Panutine and his mission to enter by Kiakhta, and that he will in consequence descend the Amar and present himself at

A RUPTURE between Sardinia and Naples is again talked of as im-

minent.

The seizure of a quantity of arms at Naples on board two Neapolitan steamers is reported. The police had previously received secret information on the subject from the Austrian police. It is also stated that a small band, of about fifteen men, the survivors of the Sapi expedition, ere still wandering about the mountains of Calabria.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

TELEGRAPHIC despatches from Constantinople announce the receipt by the British and Austrian Ambassadors, of fresh instructions from their respective Governments, by which they are ordered to demand of the Porte, conjointly with the representatives of the other four Powers, that the Moldavian elections should be annulled. It is added, that before obeying these orders, the two Ambassadors thought it their duty to make a fresh representation to their Courts.—A telegraphic despatch from Paris, however, says that "The Porte has consented to annul the Moldavian elections on the representation of the four Powers, without waiting for the adhesion of the Ambassadors of England and of Austria."

It seems pretty certain that Kapriali Pacha will be Vizier. His bias is deciedly French. The Turkish populace are said to be much exasperated

The Turkish populace are said to be much exasperated the French.

against the French.

News frow Jerusalem is to the 1st of August. Sangainary fights had taken place in the mountains, and it was apprehended that these convulsions would still proceed, and perhaps soon embrace the whole of

CIRCASSIA.

CIRCASSIA.

SCHAMYL has recovered a part of Daghestan from the Russians. The result of the Circassian victories consists in this—that the Russians have had their communications forced and interrupted between Kieler and Derbent, that Schamyl has obtained possession of ten forts, which the Russians had only been able to erect with great toil and loss of life during a space of twelve years. This brilliant success induced Schamyl to make the

PERSIA.

PERSIA.

A LETTER from Teheran, of July 5, in the "Pays," states that the revolt in India has produced a great sensation throughout Persia, that several Ulemas had openly preached in favour of the Indians, and that the propaganda would have assumed a very serious character but for the energy displayed by the Government in putting it down. At the latest date all was tranquil. Herat was about to be evacuated by the Persian troops. The reason why it has not hitherto been restored is that for the last six months there has been war with the principal Alfghan tribes who set up claims to the possession of the town. News had been received at Teheran that the English had completely terminated the evacuation of the Persian Gulf.

AMERICA.

AMERICA.

A DESPATCH from Washington indicates that "a treaty arrangement is under consideration between Lord Napier and General Cass, for the final settlement of the Central American controversy with Great Britain, growing out of British occupation of the Bay Islands. The contemplated plan is similar in its general results to that of the treaty made by Mr. Pallas, and which failed of ratification, except that the new arrangement will avoid the rock on which the former split, by letting England first conclude her treaty with Honduras, so as not to commit the United States to her stipulation against the introduction of slavery in the Bay Islands."

Lord Napier had informally sounded the Administration as to the reappointment of Mr. Barclay as British Consul at New York. The reply was "that the Government could not take the initiative in restoring Mr. Barclay to the position which he had lost."

On the reiterated demand of France and England, the Government of Uruguay has just authorised the nomination of a mixed commission to arrange the chims of the subjects of those two nations.

The Indians have committed ravages in Kansas. At Leavenworth, in Kansas, much excitement existed, growing out of the robbery and murder of a man named Stephens. Two men named Baines and Quarles were arrested, charged with the murder, and their confession divelosed the existence of a regularly-organised band of robbers and murderers. Several apparently-respectable citizens are implicated as confidents of the band. Baines and Quarles were hung under Lynch law.

The questions pending between New Granada and the United States are virtually settled, the former having officially acknowledged the justness of the latter's claim to indemnity for the outrages committed in the Panama riots.

riots.
Santa Anna is reported to be dead.

AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA.

The first Parliament held in South Australia under the new Constitution Act was opened by the Governor on the 23d of April. At the assembling of the House the formation of a new Ministry was aunounced in a very unusual way. The old Ministry (O'Shanassy's) sat on the Ministerial benches. The new men did not appear. Mr. Sargood, a member unconnected with the Ministry, got up and announced that he had been requested to make a communication to the effect that his Excellency had appointed the following gentlemen to the following offices:—Mr. Haines, Chief Secretary; Mr. Ebden, Treasurer; Mr. McCulloch, Commissioner of Trade; Mr. Michie, Attorney-General: Mr. Fellows, Solicitor-General; Mr. Moore, President of the Board of Crown Lands and Works.

and Works.

Captain Pasley, formerly Commissioner of Public Works and a Minister, takes the professional headship of Survey and Works under Mr. Moore, a merchant. The Postmaster-General, Mr. Mitchell, to have a sent in the Upper House. Mr. Mitchell is actually the head of the new administration. The financial position of the colony is highly satisfactory.

New gold fields have been discovered in Van Dieman's Land. The Australian papers are filled with the details of these discoveries. Gold in large quantities has also been discovered in New Zealand.

There is some talk of sending home commissioners from the colony next year, whose duties will be to stimulate immigration by lecturing and writing.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

PELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES

TELEGRAPHIC despatches with dates from Bombay of the Souli of July ; and Madras, 25th of July; give us the follow

Calcutt, 21st of July; and Madras, 25th of July; give us the following notelligence:—
Delhi was still in the hands of the rebels on the 14th. The enemy had nade three sorties, in all of which they were totally defeated.

General Sir Harry Barnard died of cholera on the 5th, and was suc-

General Sir Harry Barnard died of choiera on the 5th, and was succeeded by General Reid.

Though we have parts of five regiments before Delhi, only 2,000 Foropeans can be mustered for any effective attack, in consequence of detachments to protect other places.

Sir Henry Lawrence died on the 4th of July, of wounds received in a sortic from Lucknow, which was confidently expected to hold out till the arrival of General Havelock.

Sir Hugh Wheeler has been killed at Cawapore. The garrison, pressed by famine, surrendered the place to Nana Sahib, by whom, in violational his solemn promises, all were massacred. Nana Sahib was subsequently twice attacked, and utterly defeated with great loss, by General Havelock, who had re-occupied Cawapore, and was following up Nana Sahib the tread of the matiny, to Bhitoor, ten miles from Cawapore.

The garrison of Agra fought the Neemuch mutineers on the 5th of July, Our loss was forty-nine killed and ninety-two wounded out of a total force of five-hundred.

of five-hundred.

Several massacres have taken place in the north-west provinces.

The Punjab continues quiet, with the exception of a mutiny, at Seako of the 9th Light Cavalry and 46th Native Infantry, who took the route Delhi. They were attacked on the 12th of July by Brigadier Nichols and were driven back, with 200 killed and wounded, leaving their baggs Our loss was six men killed and re

rising took place at Hyderabad on the 18th of July, but was quickle

opressed. The Gwalior Contingent has mutinied, and is supposed to have marched

The Simoon and Himalaya arrived at Calcutta, with about 1,500 of the time forces, to proceed at once up country. Only 300 more troops were e Pransit, Government steamer, was totally lost in the Straits of

The Transit, Government steamer, was totally lost in the Straits of Sunda. The crew and troops all arrived at Suez to-day. [This sentence should probably read, "The crew and troops all saved," with the words, "Suez, to-day," added as the date of the despatch.]
The dates from Hong Kong are to the 10th of July.
Lord Elgin arrived on the 2nd of July, and was about to proceed north. Another despatch save:—

"At Sangor, the 31st Regiment, under their native officers alone, drave the revolted 42nd out of the st.tion.
"The remaining regiments in the Punjab have been disarmed.
"Holkar remains staunch. There have been some disturbances at Hyderabad, in the Deccan, but they have been suppressed.
"The Bombay and Madras Presidencies continue tranquil."

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF THE MUTINY

DISARMING A CAVALRY REGIMENT

DISARNING A CAVALRY REGIMENT.

THE following picture of the disarming of the 10th Irregular Cavalry is outsined in an extract from a letter from an Artillery officer, dated eshawur, June 26. The regiment was disbanded for not charging the 5th Native Infantry when ordered to do so:—

"We managed to get these doves, as they are called, dismounted within 1681 true of the guns, sent a party to seize their horses at their pickets, then constructs of the guns, sent a party to seize their horses at their pickets.

weuning. Wen, the next morning the persons concerned, and those was the mines, were tied up and received such a flogging as they will forget. In these times of danger and treachery we don't bother ourse the quirks of law, but hang, shoot, or flog as circumstances arise. We

Some of the private letters contain interesting details of the escapes of our countrymen. Dr. Buson, escaping from Delhi, was stripped on the road to Kurnaul. He says:—

"I proceeded, naked as I as born, towards Kurnaul, in the hope that I might overtake the officers and ladies who had fled in that direction; but before I had proceeded a mile I saw two sowars, who had evidently tailed in overtaking their officers. They rode up to me with drawn swords and exclaimed, 'Ferungee! hy! mare, mare!' I three myself into a supplicating position, and, being intimate with the Mahometan religion, and speaking the Hindostani, I commenced ultering the most profound praises in behalf of their prophet Maho net, and begged they would spare my life if they believed that I main thendhee would ecome to judge the world. I made every moral appeal to them (after escaping the first cut they made at my throat, which I did by falling down—they, being mounted, could not well reach use; my entreaties were listened to, and they is ome to judge the world. I made every near the first cut they made at my throat, which I did by falling down—they, be mounted, could not well reach me; my entreaties were listened to, and they me go, saving. 'Had you not asked for mercy in the na ne of the Prophet, should have died like the rest of the Keffirs,''I was dreadfully excited; could scarcely stand, but as I felt that I must proceed I continued my journ... A runneur now was set on foot that several sowars had been deputed that it should quit Badree under the escort of a Faqueer Jogee. This man or and offered to convey me anywhere that I might please, but stated that it not safe a moment for me to remain where I was. I then started for Bursot where I remained the night. This Faqueer at his friend's dyed all my clot and gave me necklaces of beeds (bodrach), &c., to assume the garb of a Faqueyself. After making all prevarations to pass as a Faqueer I commenced piterimage with him. He took me to several villages and passed me off a Casimeree, 'Dadoo Puntee, Faqueer Jogee.' In all the villages that I pass was cross-questoned; but, understanding their 'Jotush' religion and out met with every kindness, some giving me pice, others food. The Hindoo expressed the most merciful feelings towards the Ferungees, while the Metans could not disguise their nurderous feelings. I was taken to a village the Louse of Sewak Doss, want Faqueer Kubbeeree; understanding his of religion, and being able to recite several Kubbeeree Kubbits, he ceived me in every kindness. I told him I was a Cashmeeree; but the i could not reconcile his mind that I was a Cashmeeree with blue eye. sad, 'Your language, gesture, clothes, &c., are all complete, but your eyes netray you—you are surely a Ferungee.' I disclosed to him that I bevertheless, as I had acquired the Kubbeeree on his, he continued to be language, gesture, clothes, &c., are all complete, but you you—you are surely a Ferungee.' I disclosed to him that s, as I had acquired the Kubbeereee oa hs, he continued to Dr. Batson finally reached Race in safety.

THE LION ROUSED.

An officer, late of the garrison at Delhi, but writing from Meerat, gives a striking idea of the spirit which animates the British soldiery. He

"Our blood is roused. We have seen friends, relations, mothers, wives, children, brutally murdered, and their bodies mu listed frightfully. This alone, without the pluck which made us victorious over the Russians, "ould enable us, with Go's assistance, to be victorious over these enemies. As the rifle encharge (10 to 100), the word is passed, 'Remember the ladies—remember the babies!' and everything flies before them. Hundreds are shot down or bayoneted. The sepoys, it is true, fight like demons, but we are English.

We have a large force at Delhi, and the Delhi people are dispirited at finding that though they attack us by sorties day and night, still on every occasion it only decreases their numbers by hundreds. Our troops are as jolly as possible, and each man is mad to have his thrust at these devils—and such thrusts! One man the other day bayoneted two men at once against a wall. He sent a foot of the barrel into the first man, and bent it like a carksciew. The bayonet is here.

THE KOOTAB MINAR.

THE Kootab Minar is a celebrated remnant of antiquity distant about even miles from Delhi in a south-westerly direction. The road to it lies trough a perfect waste. Ruins of tombs and temples, creeted in the days the Mogal dynasty, succeed each other with melancholy precision. Some the mere masses of stone or brick; others have their domes remaining, at out of the rifts of these, stunted bushes and long blades of grass are rowing.

growing.

The unusual form of the Kootab Minar detracts from its height, when seen from a distance, but greatly increases on a nearer view by exaggerating the perspective. Hence, unlike some towers which seem to shrink as you approach them, the Kootab, which at a

f ew miles' distance r sembles an ordinary factory-chimney, swells to a sublime altitude when you are in its vicinity. It is a round pillar, 240 feet in height, the diameter at the base being 35 feet, but gradually diminishing to less than 10 feet at the top. It is divided into five storeys, the relative height of which decreases in the same ratio as the diameter of the shaft. Each storey has a heavy cornice of the richest sculpture, surmounted by a low stone balustrade. The three lower storeys are entirely of red sandstone, fluted, or rather reeded with alternate convex and angular divisions, and belted at short intervals by bands of Arabic inscriptions, sculptured in relief, and of colossal size. The two highest storeys are mostly of white marble, without inscriptions, and deviate slightly from the diminishing slope of the pillar, whence it is generally supposed that they were added at a later period. Some English officers, thinking to improve the work, crowned it with a grotesque cupola, which was a ridiculous excresence on the shaft, until Lord Hardinge ordered it to be taken down.

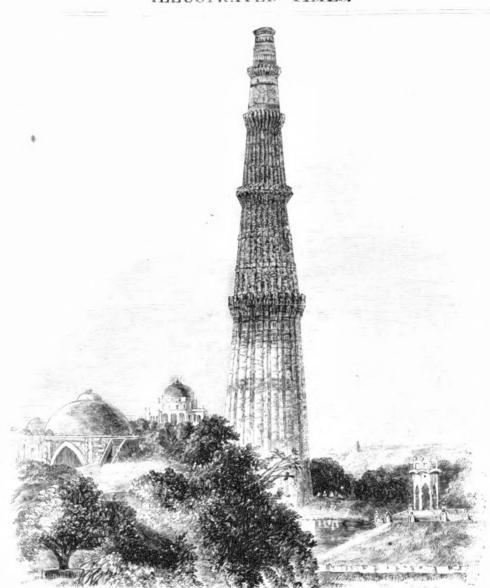
A winding staircase of 378 steps conducts to the summit. The view is very extensive. On all sides there is an undulating waste,

shaft, until Lord Hardinge ordered it to be taken down.

A winding staircase of 378 steps conducts to the summit. The view is very extensive, On all sides there is an undulating waste, dotted with ruins, but enlivened by an occasional garden or wheat-field. Low, red hills in the south and west, a glimpse of a blue lake in the distance, the massive battlements of the deserted City of Toglukh in the southeast, and the domes of Delhi in the north, make up the panorama. When the air is very clear the crests of the Himalayas, two hundred miles distant, can be discerned on the horizon.

There is a difference of opinion as to whether the Kootab is of Hindoo or Moslem origin. Nothing positive is known concerning the date or design of its erection. Some suppose it to have been a watch-tower, others a monument, others a minaret, others again a gigantic symbol of Shiva. Both the Hindoos and the Moslems claim it, the former alleging that the Arabic inscriptions were subsequently added by the conquerors.

The Kootab stands in the midst of a wilderness of ruins. There are the areades of what was once a splendid Hindoo temple, changed into the court-yard of a mosque which was begun on a magnificent scale, but never finished, and the conflicting styles are mixed together in the most incongruous manner. The remains of the Hindoo temple show that it must have been one of the finest in this part of India. The areades are supported on several hundred columns, scarcely any of which are similar. They are covered, from cap to pedestal, with elaborate sculpture, in-



THE KOOTAB MINAR, DELHI .- (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MR. BERESFORD, OF THE DELHI BANK.)

cluding figures of the gods, of dogs, horses, monkeys, and elephants, of the chain and bell, the pomegranate, and other religious emblems. The domes at the corners of the quadrangles are not vaulted, but formed by flat stones laid diagonally across and overlapping each other, as in the Cyclopean remains of Italy. In the court stands a pillar of iron about eighteen feet high, and called by the natives "Feroze Shah's Walking-stick." It bears an inscription in a very ancient character, which long puzzled the scholars, but was finally deciphered by Mr. Prinsep. The column appears to have been set up in token of victory, by a king who flourished about a century before the Christian era.

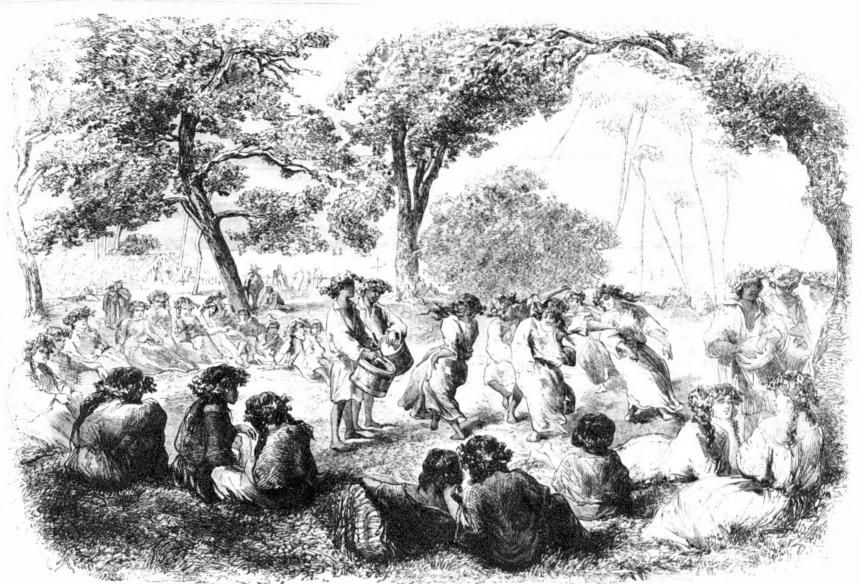
THE SIKHS.

THE SIKHS.

Among all the various communications received from the mutinous districts of India, not one word is to be found questioning the loyalty of the Sikh troops. Their bravery, too, is proverbial. A civil servant of the East India Company, writing from Allahabad, describes other of their characteristic features, which were less known, such as their love of strong drink and of plunder. He says:—"We dared not leave the fort, for who knows what the Sikhs would have done if it had been left empty? However, let us not breathe one word of suspicion against them, for they brhaved splendidly, though they are regular devils. We sallied forth several times with them into the city, and had several skirmishes in the streets, when we spared no one. The Sikhs were great hands at plundering, and, in spite of all precaution, brought a great amount of property into the fort. Such scenes of drunkenness I never beheld. Sikhs were to be seen drunk on duty on the ramparts, unable to hold their muskets. No one could blame them, for they are such jolly, jovial fellows, so different from other sepoys.

"When we could once get out of the fort, we were all over the place, cutting down all natives who showed any signs of opposition, we enjoyed these trips very much, so pleasant it was to get out of that horrid fort for a few hours. One trip I enjoyed amazingly; we got on board a steamer with a gun, while the Sikhs and Fusiliers marched up to the city; we steamed up, throwing shot right and left, till we got up to the bad places, when we went on shore and peppered away with our guns, my old double-barrel that I brought out bringing down several niggers, so thirsty for vengeance was I. We fired the places right and left, and the flames shot up to heaven as they spread, fanned by the breeze, showing that the day of vengeance had falien on the treacherous villains."

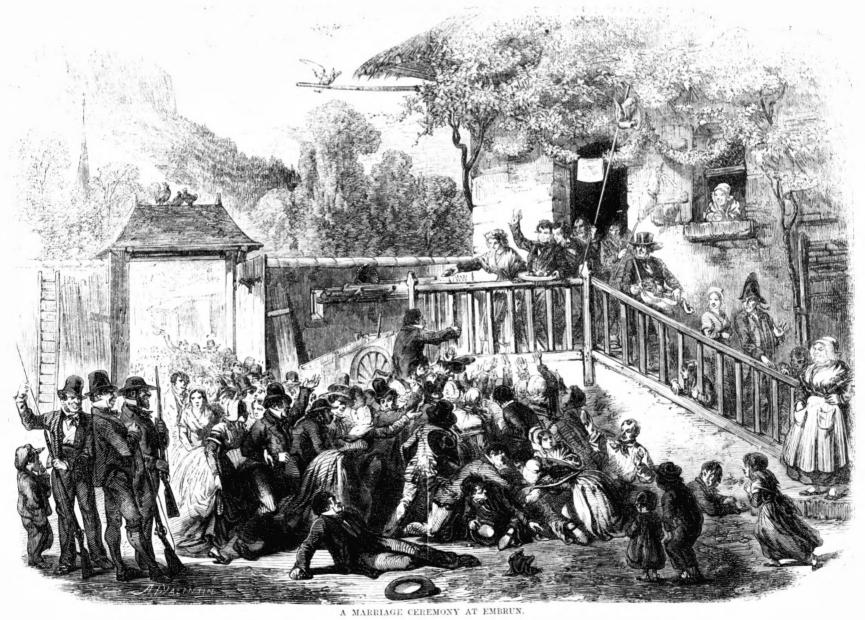
SIKH CAVALRY



ITHE UPA-UPA DANCE OF TAHIT!.

We this week give variety to our pages by an engraving from a series of sketches made by Capt. Dupony during a sojourn in Tahiti. It represents a dance of young Tahitian girls—a dance well known to all readers of manifest some talent for the composition of dances. It is to be regretted

"travels," or "adventures," or "sketches" in the island, as the Upa-Upa Dance up that they are not altogether decorous. In music also of late years to Dance. Dancing is the principal amusement of the Tahitians, and they are not altogether decorous. In music also of late years to Dance. Dancing is the principal amusement of the Tahitians, and they are not altogether decorous. In music also of late years to Dance. Dancing is the principal amusement of the Tahitians, and they are not altogether decorous. In music also of late years to Dance. Dancing is the principal amusement of the Tahitians, and they are not altogether decorous. In music also of late years to Dance. Dancing is the principal amusement of the Tahitians, and they are not altogether decorous. In music also of late years to Dance. Dancing is the principal amusement of the Tahitians, and they are not altogether decorous. In music also of late years to Dance. Dancing is the principal amusement of the Tahitians, and they are not altogether decorous. In music also of late years to Dance. Dancing is the principal amusement of the Tahitians, and they are not altogether decorous. In music also of late years to Dance. Dancing is the principal amusement of the Tahitians, and they are not altogether decorous. In music also of late years to Dance. Dancing is the principal amusement of the Tahitians, and they are not altogether decorous. In music also of late years to Dance. Dancing is the principal amusement of the Tahitians, and they are not altogether decorous.



flute with three holes, into which the Tahitian breathed through his nose. French, who since 1846 have occupied the island, have ameliorated state of things by the introduction of the military life and drum, with h the native now makes music of sweetness hitherto unknown.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY AT EMBRUN

MARRIAGE CEREMONY AT EMBRUN.

As a sort of pendant to our last week's notice of a marriage ceremony n Lower Normandy, we publish in our present number an illustration of he kind of sport that enlivens a wedding-day in the little town of Embrun, in the department of the Upper Alps.

On leaving the church the wedding party, at the head of which marches an old man with a hurdy-gurdy, is escorted by two young men carrying—one a distaff and spindle, the other a young hen secured to a long staff by ribbands. On the arrival of the procession at the future home of the newly-married couple, the bride is received by the mother-inlaw, who hands to her a plate of corn, which is immediately distributed amongst the fowls, and then a basket containing a quantity of round crusty rolls is produced. The bride, on receiving this, makes her way to the balcony, and from thence, assisted by the bridegroom, scatters among the crowd of guests the lucky rolls; lucky, because the damsel who shall be so fortunate as to obtain one which has been hurled through the air by the bride is certain to be married during the year. It is amusing to watch the ardour with which the swarm of demure madens, and sparkish bachelors, even, rush after the crusty rolls—infallible securities against the miseries of celibacy. When the serambling is over, the party, which generally numbers from one hundred to one hundred and fifty persons, sit down to a banquet, which is characterised by the most lavish profusion. If it should happen to be summer time, a level plot of grass is selected for

ad not been arrested.

Assassination of African Travellers,—The official confirmation of the nurder of Dr. Vogel at Wara, the capital of Wadd, has just been received. He as beheaded by order of the Suitan. Corporal Magnire, R.E., was murdered y a party of Tuaricks some six miles to the north of Kuka. Apprehending anger, he had traced a few lines in penel to our Vice-Consul at Murzuk, rejecting him, in the event of his death, to discharge a small sum due to his cople. The gallant fellow made a desperate defence, and despatched several of is murderers before he fell.

ir respective Governments.

FF PIRATES.—Letters from Mindrid describe another outrage by the the Moorish coast. It appears that the Betty of London lost her and was stranded off that coast. A number of people appeared on and invited the crew to land. The captain, confiding in their hospiner, landed and was welcomed into a hut, where the usual ceremonies intry were gone through—that is, he was knocked down, and bound foot, while an old hag, armed with a broad knife, was placed over him.

tives.

INK AMERICANS IN CHINA.—The following despatch had been received at shington, from Capt. Armstrong, on the Chinese station:—"I am gratified to rom the department that so far we have been able to maintain our neutra-amid all the complicated difficulties between England and China, and against pressure of our sympathising countrymen. From the enormous force the gash are collecting on the station, and the arrangements they are making its permanency, it is clear that China is to be compelled to throw off her lusiveness."

formeri) ceded this territory to Louis XVI, and it is co

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON WOLSOEM HILL.—The premises of Mr. Granville, gun maker, of High Holborn, were burnt to the ground on Tuesday night. The fire raged with such fury that at one time there seemed no hope of saving the surrounding premises. At the height of the conflagration was heard a loud explosion (of gas, it was supposed) when some of the shutters were blown into the street.

Above A Ton And A Half of Contraband Tobacco was seized in a wagon

took to the boat, when suddenly the vessel gave a lurch and fell over on her side. Unfortunately, as she fell she struck with her rigging the ship's upsetting and sinking it. Two of the four men who had been on board of and a boy, struggled out from the wreck, and were picked up by the pilot's. The other two men never appeared above the water.

a vessel recently returned from Farce, intelligence has been received e loss of the Coquette, of Raewick (a fishing vessel), with all on board, pears that in the month of April she was driven by a severe current of the marcock near Westman's Haven, and driven to pieces, and that all os board, sen in number, were drowned. One body came ashore, with an arm off, and suried. Altogether, above sixty lives have been lost in Shetland since last one.

ea Nymph steamer came in collision off Flamborough Head, on the night caday week, with the Emily Anne (a collier), which went down in deep arrying with her the master.

This Walton Muncaster, of Whitehaven, was wrecked near Caldera, off tof Chili, having drifted upon a reef of rocks, in consequence of the ling and a heavy swell setting in upon the land. A boat was lowered to m shore the captain's wife, a custom-house officer, and ten seamen, but was capsized, and all perished except the officer. A boat from the line Denvis Emilytic with five men in attention to reconserved the content of the content

THE LORDS STOP THE WAY.

THE session is nearly ended. The House is wasting away. During the last week we seldom had more than a hundred members present, and now it would be difficult to muster more than sixty. The Divorce Bill has gone to the Lords; and as it is a very different measure to what it was when it first came down to the Commons, it is to be expected that he House of Peers will spend more time than usual in "considering the amendments," but that they will reject the bill is not likely. Lord Redesdale is angry, and at one time threatened mischief, boasting that he had enough provies in his pocket to defeat the measure; but he has intimated that though he has "a giant's strength he will not use it like a giant." And so, in a few days, before our paper appears, the Bill will pass, and we shall be dismissed. Indeed, it is not unlikely that Lord Redesdale's is a vain boast. He knows what proxies he has, but how can he tell how many Hayter has to meet them? Hayter is not a man to be caught napping, and as "forewarned is fore-armed," we would wager a tride that he as quite enough votes to checkmate the Noble Chairman of Committees.

By-the-bye, it is as well here to give our readers two items of information First, proxies cannot be used when the House of Lords is in committee. If, therefore, the "Commons' amendments" had to pass through
committee, proxies would be of no avail; but the amendments will not
be considered in committee, but by "the House," and therefore Noble
Lords may vote upon them by proxy; and, secondly, whereas in the
Commons forly members must be present before the House can be made
and business begun, in the Lords the presence of three Peers constitute
the House. The philosophy of all this we do not presume to discuss, we
only state the facts for the information of our readers.

only state the facts for the information of our readers.

LOOKING BACK.

We are now in a much better position to see the result of the last general election than we were at the beginning of the session. Then the 151 new members which the country sent to us were unknown; now they have been tried, and what is the result? Well, during the session about 60 new members have "ventured to address the House," and this in our view is the "tottle of the whole." First, there is no first-class speaker amongst them—not one. Secondly, the majority, as speakers, are below the fluid of the property of the found in almost any mechanics, inclined.

even Sir Peter Laurie or Alderman Cute could readily pat him down. We have known Mr. Warner stand his ground for an hour, amidst such a storm of discordant cries, that not two words were heard consecutively of his whole harangue. The only time when the Parliamentary Bore is tolerable is the dinner hour, when all the hungry members are gone to satisfy their cravings, and all those that are left have dined, and are naturally disposed to sleep. Then the Bore is innocuous. The Speaker, if not asleep, is certainly not wide awake. The Serjeant-at-Arms, conscious that there will be nothing for him to do for an hour, has gone off into a reverie or a nap. One minister only is left to keep watch and ward on the Treasury Bench: and he also is in the land of dreams. And so are most of the members. The House is silent as death, excepting that you hear the voice of the Bore, which to the dozing members sounds like a blue fly buzzing on a window pane, and mingles with their dreams. Now it will naturally occur to our readers to ask, what can be the reason why a man should persist in speaking for an hour when nobody listens and nobody reports? To this query we have no answer to give. It is a phenomenon of common eccurrence, but wholly inexplicable—one of those mysteries, like the origin of evil, the seat or life, &c., which have baffled in all ages the researches of pnilosophers—and there we must leave it. In the last House we had many bores; but, as we have said, we have more in this. Mr. Ayrton, who might be a useful member, has already joined this class. Mr. Darby Griffiths is a confirmed bore. Mr. Puller must take care, or he will be one too. And we have many more, too numerous to name.

used, and many serious imputations thrown out against the Noble Lord at

THE LORDS STOP THE WAY.

THE session is nearly ended. The House is wasting away. During the lost week was called the discovered that a sum of the lower than a hundred members present, and now in Lancashre had never heard the name of our Saviour; in Lancashre had never heard the name of our Saviour; high position, a member of Parliament for a metroposolicitor, and belonging to the Common Council of the thought that Wat Tyler was a great tyrant who went r to pry into people's houses to collect the poll-tax,"

The Divorce Bill was returned to the Commons by the Lords on Tue-day, with certain amendments of the Commons struck out. And on the motion "That the House do not insist upon its amendments," "the axe had it." The bill therefore is passed; and Parliament will be prorogued by

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
THE INDIAN MUTINY.
BYEN moved for a copy of an order of 8 of Bombay, directing that for the full isted for the Bombay army. He urgs in the Bombay army. He are then the full in the full i

s irregular.

owns. did not deem it right that a Bill of great importance
discussion, in which material alterations had been made
hould be pressed without due notice of the nature of those;

ansthum here.

Lard Pallar Rexron said no such application had been made, and if there been, her Majesty's Government had no power to comply with it.

On the motion for the third reasons of the Dvorce and Matrimonial Car

meat.
W. Heathcore observed that the Opposition declined to divide, not be
they were satisfied with the b ll, but simply because the House was r
to such a skeleton that no division could give an adequate expression

w words from Mr. Ayrion and Mr. Newdegate, IANNERS protested against the bill, and condemned the ge die business in the House by the Noble-Lord at the head of

the role public hismess in the Flouse by the Noble Forth at the head of the Goernment.

Lord Palmerstron justified the course which the Government had adopted uring the progress of the bill through the House, and threw the blame of the clay which had taken place on the Opposition, some of whom had declared that should never pass into law. The Noble Lord then took a brief review of the ession and said he believed there never was a session in which the members ad devoted themselves so actively, so perseveringly, and so successfully, to the noduct of the business before the House.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Sale of Obscene Publications Bill was also read a third time, and passed. After the disposal of other business, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24. HOUSE OF LORDS. THE DIVORCE BILL. rocceeding to consider the amendments to the Divorce and

attimonial Causes Bill, Lord Redesdalle opposed their consideration. He objected to the introducent of local jurisdiction, and considered that the four new causes for which, by

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

suld be an end of the bill for this session, but, if not carried, the proper

The Judges of Assize would have no

he words from the clause giving power to the court of quarter sessions.

ARDWICKE supported the amendment.

Vyntord, Lord Powis, Lord Fortescue, and the Duke of Somerset having

miord, Lord Powis, Lord Fortescue, and the Duke of Somerset having dominar opinions as to the impolicy of conferring on the quarter jurisdiction on these matters. Lord Granville consented to the the words, and the clause, with that omission, was then agreed to is "Or of adultery commutated in the conjugal resider or "were dist, by a majority of 17—the contents being 27; non-contents, 44, aution of the Bishop of Onyono, the words "guilty of adultery" were or the purpose of moviding that when the husband had been guilty the Court should dismiss his petition—the contents being 39; non-

clause and the other amendments of the Commons were, aftered to, and their Lordships adjourned atten minutes after one o'c

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE TRANSIT TROOP SHIP.

Lord PALMERSTON stated in reply to Mr. Henley, that the Government were not un possession of any further information as to the loss of the Transit beyond hat contained in the telegraphic despirely, which was somewhat confused.

THE TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

Law Communed in the telegraphic despatch, which was somewhat confused.

Law (Palmerston said, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. Griffith, that no particular mammation had passed het a cen her Majesty's Government and the Pacha of Egyp resecting the conveyance of British troops through that country, but during the Crimean war such an application had been made to the Pacha, and roubjection had been offered by his Highness or by the Turkish Government, but cory facility was given to the passage of British troops.

RESSIA IN THE BLACK SEA.

In reply to Lord Raynham, Lord Palmers for some one prehended that Russia had not exceeded her powers under the treaty of Paris in the Black Sea.

The House adjourned at an early hour.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25.

Their Lordships having received the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill ack from the Commons, with all the last-introduced amendments agreed to, dourned until half-past twelve on Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE GREMAN LEGIONARIES AT THE CAPE.

Mr. LABOUCHERY explained a statement which he had previously made, to the effect that the German Legionaries at the Cape are now on full pay. Mr. Labouchere stated that the Legion soon after their arrival at the Cape were for certain reasons called out and embodied; that Sir George Grey had received an application from Bombay for two regiments of British troops, and that the Gording further reinforcements from the Cape.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

The reasons assigned by the Lards for disagreeing with certain amendments of the Commons in the Divorce and Matrimonial auses Billwere then considered. The amendment of the Lords excluding the quarter sessions from the local jurisdiction clause was agreed to without objection.

The amendment omitting from the 25th cause the words "or of adultery com-

fthe Commons in the Divorce and Matrimonial auses Bill were then considered. The amendment of the Lords excluding the quarter sessions from the local prediction clause was agreed to without objection.

The amendment omitting from the 25th cause the words "or of adultery committed in the conjugal residence" was opposed by Mr. Henley, and after some procession of the Booke divided, when the Lords' amendment was carried (the omnous not insisting upon their own amendment) by 43 to 11.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to four o'clock until Friday, when arlisment will be prorogued by commission.

THE COUST.

The Queen and the Royal family not only entered the port of Cherbourg during their excursion of last week, but landed, under a salute, and having visited he Dockyard, proceeded to a point whence they were able to enjoy an extensive panoranic view of the town, the port, and the surrounding country. After the return of the Royal party, to the Victoria and Albert to luner. M. Danigne, the sub-perfect, and M. Ludé, the mayor of Cherbourg, went on board, and presented an address to her Majesty expressive of the delight of the inhabitative and the proceeded to Anderney. In the evening the field officers and that of the garrison went on board, and presented by her Majesty.

On Wednesday morning (of last week) the Queen left Cherbourg under the instances as alutes, and proceeded to Anderney. In the evening, the Royal yacht crived off Osborne, and the Queen and Royal Family disembarked.

On Monday last her Majesty gave the annual rête in honour of the Prince Consort's birthday to the seamen of the Royal yachts, the Coast-guard men, and detachments of Infantry stationed at Fast Cowes, the labourers and work-people employed on the Osborne estate, &c. Dinner was prepared for nearly 600 persons, who sat down at three o'clock, in tents erected for the occasion. The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by their children, went on to the round and inspected the dinner, and subsequently took their places in a marquee, to witness the rustic sports with which these fetes usually conclude. Her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the junior members of the Royal Family, were to leave Osborne on thursday for Buckingham Palace, thence to depart on Friday morning for Balmoral.

The Court will return to Windsor Castie from Scotland about the middle of brober.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Corpany have, we understand, resolved to renew the attempt to submerge the lam October. Means will be found, if possible, to recover the end of the cable, case of any accident. Of the portion recently lost, 196 fathoms and 450 fathors were picked up on the 8th and 12th of August.

A CHILD, about two days old, nurdered by strangulation, was found on a foot step in Harp Lane, Tower Street, on Monday.

THE CHARRED REMAINS of a headless human body were found in the débris of the butdings lately consumed at Edinburgh. This discovery has caused a onsiderable sensation.

The Lord Mayor convened a meeting at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, for the purpose of opening a fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian muthy. It was resolved to open subscription lists, and to forward the smount by each mail to the Governor-General, to be by him dis ributed smoog the local governments. The lists lie at Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.'s, the Oriental Bank Corporation, and the Agra Bank.

LIGUTENANT GENERAL CODMINGTON, K.C. B., Grand Cross of the Sardingan Orier, Companion of the Legion of Honour, of the Order of the Medjidié, &c., and late General of the English Forces in the Crimes, is in command of—the Prance of Wales during his tour up the Rhine.

A NEW WRIT has been issued for Middlesex, vacant by the acceptance of Lord Robert Grosvenor of a peerage.

A LAD OF SIXTEEN hanged himself from a tree near Reigate, lately, in consequence of some opposition being offered to his attachment for a young girl, a nurserymmed.

unsergmand.

THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION held their concluding fête (the third) on douday. The day was magnificent, and all passed off successfully.

THE ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ownermed on Monday at Norwich. The Earl of Albemarie was elected President. The arrivals were very large, the weather was beautiful, and the learned niquaries enjoyed an excellent meeting and a most pleasant week.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND BOARD OF CONTROL have determined to carry out the promise given in June, 1855, and to give such pecuniary assistance to the company that then proposed and now propose to construct a telegraph to India vià the Red Sea as will ensure the success of the undertaking.

A FLOATING COLLEGE, "for naval instruction and marine engineering," is

Parvious to the Last Indian Muthry the forces of the three Presidencies amounted to 290,000; the European troops, Queen's and Company's, to something over 49,000; and the native troops to rather better than 240,000. The expense of the entire Anglo-Indian army in 1854 was £9,534,557.

AMONG THE NATIVE TROOPS OF INDIA, the army of Bengal, from having the frequently commended by the Governor, has been denominated "The rand Army."

Ma. H. F. Bruwer Macready, son of the great tragedian, died on Satur-MEMOIRS OF BREAKGER AND EUGENE SUR are, it appears, to come from the mot the Princess de Solms (Madame Bonaparte Wyse).

MR. THACKERAY is making the illustrations for his forthcoming novel with his own band, as in the case of "The Newcomes." The story is entitled "The Virginians," and the premier part will appear on the 1st of November.

TITLE-PAGE, PREFACE, AND INDEX TO VOL. IV. of the "Illustrated Times" are now ready, and may be obtained of the ag Post from the Office for two Stamps. Cases for Binding Vol. 1V. are also ready, price 2s.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1857.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

A NEW surprise seems to await us at every turn of the Indian difficulty; we have now Sir F. Smith's extraordinary statement, that the general commanding before Delhi is altogether unprovided with a single soldier capable of performing the work of a sapper and miner. This, of course, naturally enough accounts for the mutinous sepoys being up to the date of the latest intelligence still the mutinous seroys being up to the date of the latest intelligence still in possession of Delhi; our troops being seemingly encamped in the neighbourhood simply for the purpose of acting as a sort of outlier between the rebels and the remainder of Bengal. It cannot be called even an investment, or a blockade; it is therefore hopeless to think of starving the rebels out, or of suddenly surprising them, because, thanks to the foresight of Kumpanee Sahib, the city is well provided, and well for iffed—fortified, in fact, by the Company on the most approved European system. Delhi is abundantly supplied with farinaceous stuffs and water, and boasts a perfect plethora of ammunition; as we bring up reinforcements so do they where then is the structure. as we bring up reinforcements so do they; where, then, is the struggle to terminate? Sir F. Smith says that the whole of the Sappers and as we oring up rendered as a superstanding the says that the whole of the Sappers and Miners belonging to the East India Company's service described. That the natives belonging to that portion of the service did so, we can understanding enough; but how about the Europeans? We cannot not say affective with the others. Now we fall into the idea that they went off along with the others. Now we find by reference to the statistics of the Company that the European troops in India, Queen's and Company's, previous to the mutiny, amounted to about 49,000, the former consisting of cavalry and infantry, the latter of engineers, artiflery, cavalry, and infantry. If, then, there ever existed European engineers, what has become of them? have they been permitted to die out? Surely the H E.I.C. would not have they been permitted to die out? Surely the H.E.I.C. would not resort to the Russian system of parading paper soldiers for the amusement of the public. We distinctly remember seeing suppers and miners at Warley Barracks and at Addiscombe, but proposly they were only samples: the article, perhaps, has not been manufactured in any quantity. In fact it must be so, because if a corps of European engineers was at the present time in any part of India, we cannot help imagining it would be far better to move them to the camp before Delhi, than to send at this time of day a statement to England that the army was at a stand still for a corps of suppers and miners. Without, however, pausing to inquire who is right in this matter.

that the army was at a stand still for a corps of sappers and miners. Without, however, pansing to inquire who is right in this matter, and who is in fault, we may observe that it was especially unfortunate the serious part of the war commenced on our side with a siege. In our attacks on fortified places in India, we have not been at all times quite so successful as we could have wished. In fact, so strongly has this opinion taken hold of the native mind, that while at all times acknowledging our supeiority in the open plain, the sepoy considers himself quite on a footing of equality with us when we have walls to attack; and our repulses at Bhurlpoor are to this day brought for ward as a proof of our inferiority in this branch of war. It is true that we can dwell with proud satisfaction on the sieges of Seringapatam, Hatrass, and Asseerghur; but too frequently in our attacks upon the strongest forts or the rudest village ghurries, we have neglected to strongest forts or the rudest village ghurries, we have neglected to employ the proper means of effecting our object; and have in consequence experienced repulses, or purchased our successes with an unnecessary sacrifice of lives. An officer of eminence states that out of seesary sacrifice of lives. An officer or eminence states that out of seven storms at which he was present, he has seen no less than five unsuccessful, in which upwards of 120 British officers, and 3,000 men, were killed and wounded.

re kined and wounded. The general mistake seems to have been, that as the mutineers rushed The general mistake seems to have been, that as the mutineers rushed panic-stricken into the city of Delni, all that the besiegers had to do was to rush in after them, and put hem to the sword. Experience has taught us that Delhi must be besieged in the usual way; and as no capitulation can be allowed, it is not unlikely that the rebels will hold it so long as a man survives to fire a gun; unless, like the Russians at Sebastopol, they give us the slip—a proceeding which is not by any means amnossible, when we consider the resources which are open to them. By resources we mean the facilities they possess of evaping to and garrisoning the small hill-forts and gourries of which so many still exist in India, and most of which, if properly defended, may be considered absolutely impregnable. To give some idea of how easily these hill-forts may be deended, it is only necessary to mention the repulses we received in the two successive attacks of Kistnagherry in 1789 and 1791, by the mere rolling down of stones and large masses of granite on the assatling troops. It is impossible to estimate too highly the value of the scientific

acquirements of the engineers in India, where a simple bombardment becomes a matter of so much inconvenience and expense. The extent of the difficulty of conveying shor to the advanced positions may be appreciated by the knowledge of the fact, that it is mostly transported on ballocks, each ballock carrying only four eighteen-pound shot. There has consequently generally been a deficiency of shot, and more especially towards the end of a siege, when rewards of one quarter of a rupee to two rupees a piece have been offered for the shot brought in, according to the exigencies of the service, and the number of camp followers who may be disposed to risk their lives in this pursuit. At the siege of Assecrabur, Sir John Malcolm's division carried away more shot than they brought with them, owing to the reward offered being a trifle higher than was the case in the other

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—The "Pays" says:—"We learn, by a letter from London of the 19th, that permission has been definitely granted for the passage of English troops across the Isthmus of Sucz. These troops will take the railway, and will find at Sucz boats, taken up at Calcutta by the East India Company, waiting for them. According to arrangements made by agents of the Company, these ships were to be in the Red Sea by the end of August at the latest. The authorisation granted by the Vicercy of Erypt does not extend to the future; it is only temporary, and special for the existing occasion."

Stanyage of David. An incuring in being made just the death of a man.

STARVED TO DEATH.—An inquiry is being made into the death of a man supposed to be a sailor, who is alleged to have applied at the gates of St. Paneras Workhouse for admission and relief, and having been refused, went straight to a pond in the Agar fown fields and drowned himself. Not an inch of water covered his body, so shallow was the pond. His stomach was found perfectly empty. Evidence has been given that the deceased applied to the workhouse for a bed the night before his death, and that he was refused admission. This, however, is denied by a man who acted as porter on the evening in question.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY has subscribed £40, and Prince Albert £25, towards the uther Monument to be erected at Worms.

auther Monument to be erected at Worms.

QUEEN VICTORIA is the first Sovereign of England that has visited Cherbourg since the time that Normandy belonged to Great Britain. The last English monarch seen under the walls of Cherbourg was Henry V., in 1420.

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE say some of the Paris mapers will visit the camp of Châlons, and they add that great preparations are being made at Rheims for their reception.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued by commission yesterday (Friday).

A FRENCH CONVICT, under sentence of imprisonment at Lyons, murdered a flow prisoner while the latter was asleep, for the simple reason that he pre-tred the guillotine to confinement. He has been condemned to death accord-

Ingly.

THAT KING DOM PEDEO V. OF PORTUGAL has demanded in marriage the hand of the Princess Stephanic de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen is officially announced. The necessary formalities will be fulfilled in the course of the autumu, but the marriage will probably be deterred until next year.

Mr. LUMLEY, says the "Revue et Gazette Musicale," to release Signor Giuglini from the Thêa re Italien, Paris, has paid 40,000 francs, the sum which was fixed for breach of contract.

SIX HUNDRED SAILORS have fallen victims to the recent outbreak of yellow

ABOUT A HUNDERD Tons of Rock have fallen from a precipice at Goat sland, Niagara Falls; three or four persons who were beneath were hurt—one was feared, fatally.

it was feared, fatally.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA is said to have thrown discredit on English paper in Paris, and thus added to mercantile dufficulties there.

SEVERAL PRIESTS have been excommunicated by Lombard bishops for denying that belief in the immaculate conception is necessary to salvation; at Pavia four ecclesiastics renowned for their erudition, morality, and charity, were thus placed under bar; the people were increased, and indignantly tore down the placards announcing the excommunication of these worthy men.

THE HEALTH OF SIE EDWIN LANDRERS seems to have been injured by over-exertion in his profession; it is gratifying to hear that he has already derived much benefit from rest and sea air at Brighton.

CRETAIN ELEVATIONS to the Peerage are much talked of. Lord Robert irosvenor has been named as one of those to be thus honoured, and a sew writ has been issued for Middlesex in consequence; and several Commoners of the highest westlt, who have occupied seats in the Lower louse for many years," are also darkly siluded to. Lord John Russell is unerstood to decline a seat in the Upper House. Lastly, the old rumour is eviced that Lord Stratford de Redeliffe is to be created an earl.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE is about to be held at Paris, to conside subject of collisions at sea, and to adopt measures for their future pre

Nuc. T. P. Cooke finds himself so regenerated by his performances at the aymarket, that he has consented to play at the Adelphi, on the termination

MR. TOM TAYLOR is writing a drama for the Olympic.

MOLUE. PICCOLOMINI AND SIGNOR GIUGLINI will appear again at her ajesty's Theaire during the present month. The operas of "La Traviata" of "Don Giovanni" will be performed with the same cast as during the opera

Lord Palmerston has announced that next session it is intended to bring a bill for granting allowances to retiring bishops, which bill will have a strospective action, so as to include Dr. Hinds, the late Bishop of Norwich.

Mr. Tennyson, says the "Kendai Mercury," "is at present staying at Tent odge. Constone, where he will remain about a mooth. We regret to hear hat he is not at the present time in very good health." We hope that Mr. empson's indisposition is only of that mild sind which seizes people generally a the autumn, and manifests itself in a desire for a "change of secue."

This Last Returns of the Australan Bank have caused an incast sensa-

The Last Returns of the Austrian Bank have caused an uneasy sension, it appears; the circulation of bank notes having increased by about teallions of florins, while the amount of more reserve only shows an angentation of some hundreds of thousands of florins.

A COMMITTEE OF LADIES, who have undertaken the duty of visiting the male wards of the West London Union Workhouse, has been organised under the presidency of the Lady Mayoress.

BETTING HOUSES being now closed by the law, a sort of betting exchange as been organised on the eastern side of Leicester Square. Shitting groups I men may be seen there every morning with pencil and pocket book in hand apidly concluding their transactions, and then leaving the held to new comers.

ally.

M. Babinet, the astronomer, has just announced to the Institute that, in consequence of a favourable change in the currents of the ocean, a series of years of heat has been entered on, of which the present is the commencement.

Mr. Spurgeon, with about four hundred of his congregation, visited the osherville Gardens on Tuesday week, and the intended visit having become nown, abov. 2,000 persons assembled to meet him. After "refreshment," serce commenced, Mr. Spurgeon discoursing with all his accustomed jocularity ad sorcess.

ad success. MAZZINI, says the "Gaz ita del Popolo," of Turin, which professes Radica rinciples, insured his life for 27.700 francs, just before the late revolutionar.

AN ESCAPE FROM DELHI.

AN ESCAPE FROM DELHI.

Amongst our communications from India, we have received several drawings sketched by participators in the dreadful tragedies enacted in the Bengal Presidency. This week we engrave a representation of the escape of an English family resident a few miles from Delhi, on the road to Kurnaul, who were preserved, by the generosity of two privates of the 54th Native Infantry, from the shocking fate which befell so many unfortunate non-combatants.

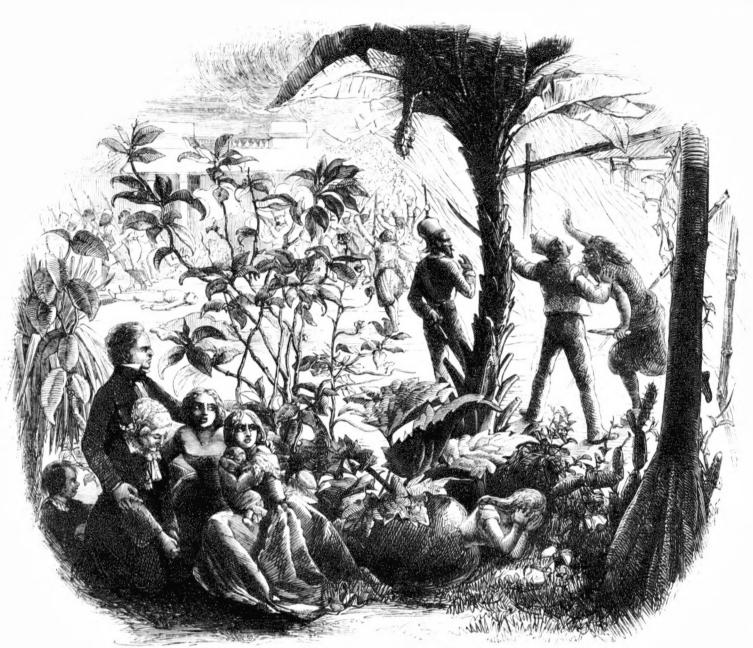
Taese good men, our correspondent mentions, were, curiously enough, both Brahmins, and they, by threats, persuasion, and misdirection of stragglers, eventually succeeded in preserving the small party of Europeans, consisting of Mr. Watson, his wire, children, mother, and sister-in-law, who lay concealed amongst the scinty foliage growing in the immediate neighbourhood of their bungalow, while a large concourse of soldiers, consisting of the 54th and 74th Native Infantry Regiments, assisted by Jauts and Goorkhas from the adjacent villages, and led by sowars of the 3rd Cavalry, burnt and wrecked their habitation, the flames from which not only scorched them where they lay concealed, but threatened every moment to discover them to the raging multitude around.

When the fire subsided, Mr. W. and family were conducted twelve miles on the road to Mecrut by these friendly Sepoys, and ultimately reached that wished-for asylum, after being stripped and robbed on the road, and having undergone ten days of hardship and suffering.

THE GWALIOR CONTINGENT.

THE GWALIOR CONTINGENT.

The latest advices from India record the mutiny of the Gwalior and Indore contingents—a mishap that was scarcely anticipated. It appears from a letter written by a gentleman who was many years in Gwalior, that this confidence arose from the mistaken supposition that these forces belong to the great Mahratta chiefs, our friends. The writer of this letter says:—"In no sense whatever, except in names, are these contingents the forces of Scindia and Holkar. They are, indeed, compelled to pay for them, without the scanty satisfaction of even handing over to them the money. The men were brought from Oude and the Dosb, the very hotbeds of the insurrection and mutiny. They are the brothers, relations, or fellow-villagers of our own sepoys, raised and disciplined by our officers, paid by the honourable Company itself, although the cost is obtained ultimately from the treasures of the chiefs. Not the name of a single sepoy or horseman is officially known to the government of these chiefs. On the contrary, these contingents were raised and stationed near the capitals of Holkar and Scindia, for the open and avowed purpose of crushing these chiefs and their miserable troops at the dictum of the political agent. It was not always so. Previous to 1836 the Gwalior contingent was essentially a Mahrattan force, except in being officered by us; and, undoubtedly, had it remained so, the disgrace that has just overtaken it would never have occurred, as between the Mahrattas and our Delhienamoured sepoys there could be no feeling of sympathy. In that year, one of our most distinguished politicals, the chivalrous John Sutherland, 'reformed' this contingent, constituting it a little



AN ESCAPE FROM DELHI.-(FROM A SKETCH BY MR. WATSON, ENGINEER ON THE CENTRAL INDIAN RAILWAY.-SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

army, identically the same as our troops elsewhere, and it differed in only one respect from those troops, and that was in being better paid and more petted and pampered than even the Company's troops. To show what a want of reality there was in this thing called Scindia's particular own, it will be remembered that in 1813 we went to war against Scindia, and fought a battle on each side of his capital, at Maharajpore on the north and at Punniar on the south. In common decency, this contingent, since it was called Scindia's, and certainly was paid by him, ought to have been sent out of the way; but with Lord Ellenborough there was little formality and less trifling; accordingly, it was ordered to take part against its so-called master, and it did so. After the battle, the contingent was very greatly increased, at Scindia's expense, of course, and it seemed as if the advantages of the new system, or 'reform,' as it was popularly called, could not be gainsaid. Alas, for all things mundane! The exuberant light Maharatta horseman was swept away, and his laxity of discipline was replaced by Company's 'pipeclay,' in the shape of monsters who have murdered their officers, insulted our ladies, and brutally slaughtered little children.'

Certainly, if this account be correct, the Mahratta chiefs is not to be held responsible for the mutiny of the Gwaits affection at all reflect upon the good faith of Holkar, whose friendslip is at this moment of the greatest importance to our interests in India. It is rather remarkable that the Gwalior Contingent, and to Delhi, but to Indore.



ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

BY THE SEASIDE, NO. VIII. BROADSTAIRS.



B THING AT BROADSTAIRS



THE DONKEY CHAISE.



SPIENDID VIEW, FACING PROSPECT BOUSE



"On! OH! PLEASE DON'T,"



BROADSTAIRS JETTY

BY THE SEA SIDE-NO. VIII.

BROADSTAIRS.

How very few places there are in England where a thoroughly respectde lamily can, without the risk of being styled vulgar, retire for a month's

There is Ramsgate again; a most delightful town, full of gaiety and life, with excellent bathing and moderate lodgings; but the giggling and flirting that daily take place on those terrible sands, are enough to frighta, a mamma into a nervous tever. Those sands are one mile in length, picturesquely interspersed with jutting rocks, behind which a young lady might remain talking for hours with the most imprudent of matches, whilst an anxious parent was vainly sweeping the view with her pocket telescope, or fluttering over the ground, with the agony of a disturbed partridge seeking for its chick. Men dressed in checks, who can give none on their bankers; youths who carry all their gold in their watch-chains; bachelors who are ready to borrow half-crowns, abound on that yellow shore. The Goodwins, seen in the distance, are not more fatal to the Pollys of Newcastle or the Marys of Liverpool, than are the Ramsgate sands to the Ametias of Eaton Place or the Lucilles of Russell Square, who, when once "struck" on this dangerous coast, soon find their prespects in life wrecked, and become completely lost to the world of fashion and ton.

who, when once "struck" on this dangerous coast, soon find their prespects in life wrecked, and become completely lost to the world of fashion and ton.

A good many vulgar people are to be found at Margate, and the bathing there is said to be exceedingly moderate. Brighton is only London by the sea-side. To get to Scarborough costs too much in railway fares. Then where may the elegant recluse seek for rest and refined solitude? Our answer is, Broadstairs.

So dignified yet simple, so lady-like, so exquisitely well bred is this refined Broadstairs, that it never can become popular. The vulgar call it slow and pretentious. Mistaken idea of its graceful enjoyments! It is a a kind of country cousin to Mayfair. Its retirement is that of a boudoir, where fashion may, without reproach, revel in the negligie. You seek the repose of this simple village as you would that of a spring ottoman. To live in it is to doze and rise refreshed. It only wants the beadle to be dressed in canary plush to make the place a paradise.

Broadstairs may be reached by the South-Eastern Railway in little more than a couple of hours. The visitor should alight at the Runsgate station, where he may take the omnibus, or hire the more exclusive fly, and be driven across a couple of miles of purely agricultural country. We will suppose him arrived at his destination, and will proceed to point out for his advantage the peculiar features of this quiet and excessively genteel watering-place. First of all it has of course its parade, which runs along the edge of a steep cliff, where you can lean against a strong fence, and cool your warm blood by imagining how learful it would be to fall over and be dashed into as many pieces as a plate on the shingle beneath. They tell you this site commands a view of the coast of France, but whenever we have been there, the view has rebelled, and refused to be commanded. The Duchess of Kent was so fond of Broadstairs that she visited it every summer for years, coming in with the strawberries, and going out with the

the renown of its patrons, there is little at Broadstairs particularly worthy of mention, unless we are permitted to meddle with military matters, and describe the defences of the town. There indeed could we fill column after column with details of the strong fortifications which have been raised.

describe the defences of the town. There indeed could we fill column atter column with details of the strong fortifications which have been raised; and if no mention be made even of ramparts, parapets, monts, bastions, ease-mates, orillons, we would at least give the history of the wonderful gateway that was built by the big-hearted Culmer for the defence of his native town. We will briefly refer to this subject.

When bluff King Hal, finding himself inconvenienced through the want of ready money, was dissolving the religious houses throughout the country, as though they were so many lumps of sugar, England was in a considerable state of ferment. But a great hero had his eye upon the signs of the times, and George Culmer, of Broadstairs, seeing that the moment for action had arrived, built his celebrated gateway for the defence of the Kentish coast generally, and most especially of his native town. The policy of this measure none have ever doubted. The good resulting from it can never be properly estimated. When Mary Queen of Scots succeeded to the Scottish throne, Broadstairs proudly held aloof from all interference although her fortified condition certainly entitled her to a prominent position. It was not until three years later, when mertars and cannon were first made in England, that the foresight of the great George Culmer were fully appreciated by his fellow-townsmen. He must have smelt the coming powder, and had a crow's-eye for a gun, to see fire-arms three years off, or perhaps felt them in the air like thunder. Thus did Culmer save Broadstairs by fortifying it with a gateway.

This celebrated gateway does not appear to the events he of more in the save in the process of the process of the content of the content of the content of the process of the content of the con

powder, and had a crow's-eye for a gun, to see fire-arms three years off, or perhaps felt them in the air like thunder. Thus did Culmer save Broadstairs by fortifying it with a gateway.

This celebrated gateway does not appear to the eye to be of much strength. In size it resembles the façade to a summer-house. It is built of shingle, with stone dressings, and is said to sweep the entrance to the town; it struck us, on the occasion of our visit, that if it could be made to water it too, it would have been far more agrecable.

The exact meaning of the word Broadstairs has been a matter of great dispute among the learned. Some have asserted that the locality was originally termed Bradistow, but how any etymologist, with "istow" written as plainly as the nose on his face, can expect you to pronounce it as "stairs" we are at a loss to comprehend. A few amongst these gentry have suggested that the place took its name from a sort of Jacob's ladder cut in the clift, near Chandos Place; but as the stairs of this ladder are not broad, and were built, moreover, only some fifty years since, we dismiss this suggestion with becoming ignominy.

At the end of the little pier that extends from the harbour out into the sea, a kind of rough marquee has been erected. It rather resembles those on the wharfs where the penny steamboats ply. A painted canvas awning covers a kind of square deck, around which benches are ranged. Here of a morning repair young ladies, looking beautifully cool in their finitering light dresses. How unendurable is it to gaze on their faces as they sit biting their lips. till they are painfully crimson, over some love-scene in the last shilling novel! They sit in rows on the benches as orderly as chimney-ornaments—a long line of immense hats, then a soft cloud of fluunces with little teet, scarcely arge enough for tobacco-stoppers, peeping out from their worked arge enough for tobacco-stoppers, peeping out from their worked long line of immense hats, then a soft could of nounces with little lect, scarcely arge enough for tobacco-stoppers, peeping out from their worked petiticals. Some are busy arranging sea-weed in their albums, but we disapprove of this occupation, on account of the hat entirely concealing the features of the stooping damsel. Lattle children, too, are brought into this shady retreat by dozens, and the kissing that goes on should certainly e stopped y the rigorous intervention of the law. The view out at sea

every brick and stone sparkles in the glare of light, descent as plates of mother o' pearl. All the win-let in the sea breeze, and little figures strut like

conies,
illag-mast at Broadstairs. It stands on the top of a
orted all over with dabs of verdure, marking it in the
An incredible quantity of ropes are required to keep
. All the shipping in Broadstairs harbour might
region armiths dependently

It is cariously dotted over with pebbles, and appears to be oungers of silkworms' eggs. is no lack of anusement in the town. Broadstairs is gay as well el. A party of ladies trot past us, carrying themselves so example and looking so divinely fascinating, that admiration changes to a with a Hindoo's fanaticism. We imagine that no happiness seed that on being trampled to death by such delicious Jaggernauts, he Amazons are fair, their steeds are seedy. They come from a ble, and have shallow hind-quarters and thin wrinkled chests, pass the poulterer's shop, we observe that he only deals in rabbits, of little ladies, with open-work collars, and too, too many

place."

There are two or three parties staying at Broadstairs who have brought their own carriages with them, and one of these vehicles is standing before a little house, which scarcely seems big enough for a goddinch to live in; but it is beautifully tidy, with green railings in front, and a door-step as white as a very clean table-cloth. The coachman evidently, by his easy manners, considers himself to be rusticating. He lolls on the box, and whiscles; and when a remarkably pretty little maid-servant steps out, laden with a bundle of shawls and a pile of novels, my lord of the box smiles at her, and chats with a levity of manner that would not suit Hyde Park or Belgrave Square. Another carriage is standing in front of Foat's, the confectioner and baker, and orders are evidently being given for some of the glass-looking jelly in the window, for a gloved-hand points like a peg-top at the confectionery. Here, too, a pretty girl, who has been eating pastry, as we see by the flakes of pie-crust on her cherry ribbons, calls out that "Edwin is at the Hall;" but beyond some exquisitely lond smiles and nodding of heads, this youth seems to excite among them no further interest.

The Parade at Broadstairs is a charming spot. First, because the air from the sea comes sweeping into your tace, forcing you to swallow thousands of cubic feet of this marine laughing-gas. The breezes blow against the check, striking it as gently as a flight of butterflies, and leaving as much healthy colour behind as if the powdered wings had stained the skin. Very pale young ladies soon find their faces as pink as postage-stamps. Delicate damoiselies, who have no appetite in London, inquire anxiously when lunch will be ready, and eat wondrous platefuls of bread and butter. Bottled stout is a favourite refreshment; and a leg of mution never manages to come twice to table. Secondly, because there is a magnificent flagstaff hereabours, and an enclosure dedicated to the cultivation and improvement of blue-bells. They rived holyhocks in portline

it ought to take a compass and a lighted candle. Thirdly, because every morning and evening a bevy of lovely girls take the air on the Parade, wearing in the early day dresses of simple printed stuff, but crisp and spotless as cream-laid note. They have the coolness and freshness of the

uch a wind that the muslin curtains flutter. We grumble at their selfisiess, and long to petition to be permitted to make one of the party, for at attention we could snap our fingers at a whole corps de ballet. In the midst of our grumbling a carriage drives up with the mamma side. The dancing finishes suddenly, for fashionable mammas call romping when young ladies dance together, though they smile provingly, and call it a graceful accomplishment, when the arm and the daughter's waist is able to support her through more important ps and downs than those of a quadrille. The mamma's return causes the cated demoiselles to cool their flushed checks in the balcony, where they in themselves with miraculous handkerchiefs that would be of no cartily set to you or me, and push back their tossed curls with hands that loubigant would at a glance declare to be sixes. Houbigant would at a glance declare to be sixes.

Monday the Brighton 1830 p.m. fast train ran into some goods were in the act of being shunted just below the Reigate station is ssenger train to pass. The effect of the collision was to throw the passenger train off the rails. The tender and guards break did n

ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

Literature.

By ALLXANDLE SMITH .— Cambridge: Macacilan and Co the National Swith Cambridge: Macasilan and Co. (and Nat. Alexander Smith pure ished has "Luie Dread," one of his mast aim ters concluded a very flattering notice of the volume by representable the port, in case his merits should be deaded by less ground as, to reply in a satire. Mr. Smith, on the whole, was so well reply that there was scarcely anything to reply to. To state that the gwirler drew a great many of his illustrations from the sea and stars, a very different thing from denying his next; and to complem that contribute of the replacement of which the passionate was converted with the passionate which was terms, so far from in juring his replatition, was culalthough there was nothing to answer his critics in a satir at the "Cry Poems." "Pil proplessy," says Harry, one "Horton"—

"Horton"—
That in the next resieve As far off from his subject as he can, Running a mile that he may leap a viril. Your critic starts off thus: "Tis not to sing The dance of starts off thus: "Tis not to sing The dance of starts, the lively year of if wers, From the pure snow-drop peeping from the modal, Yet wet with wintry rains, to tiger hiles. Fierce in their beauty, and till hollyhocks. On fire through all their length, the past comes. They say that song is hid in Hyron's grave." Xe.

Fierre in their beauty, and tell holyhocks.

On fire through all their length, the pact comes. They say that song is had in Byren's grave! No.

This is satire of the annable kind, and will certainly in diamney any one-we have quoted it chiefly with the view of showing that Mr. Smith evilute occase not anticipate much praise for his new volume, nor can it have brama." The City poems consist of "Horton," The Night before the Wedding," and "The Change," which have all appeared before in periodeals; and of three pieces of verse, which are quite new, namely—"Glezow," "Squire Maurice," and "A Boy's Poem."

The great fault of those poems in the volume which contain a story, is the rather important one that the story is badly told; not that it is climisely that the reader has to construct the greater part of it himself. This appared neglect occurs so often, that it is clearly the result of an intendent. But though a mysterious and poelical effect may sometimes be yrodia of hymerely hinting at the incidents of a story, it is necessary in such a case that the incidents should be of a very striking nature. Above all, its essential not to repect the process (for it is nothing but a process) too eten. The reader seldom cares to be mystified three times running appropose of nothing particular, and though triviality of detail is doubtless very anatomy, there is something still more wearisone in wher vagueness.

We shall not attempt to give any account of the saliper of "Horton," shettering ourselves gladly behind the plea that the poem las bren published heave. It opens with a brief description of a confligration, in which fire beersonitied as a "hungry crimson fiend," who (to quote three of the a her's most vigorous and picturesque lines)—

Will seize a house, crush in the roof.

And leap and dance above his prey, and throw this rooming flekering arms across the sky.

Horton also contains a very beautiful "song," as one of the characters terms it, though most persons would call it an ode or a lyric. We will content ourselves

While the organ shock the sir,

And the priest, with outspread hands, blessed the people with a prayer;
But when rising to go boneward, with a mild and saint-like shine,
Gerined a face of airy beauty, with its leavenly eyes on mine—
Glesmed and vanished in a moment—that foce was surely thine,
out of heaven, Barbara!

Ge-med a face of airy beauty, with its leavedy eyes on more—Gleomed and vanished in a moment—that foce was surely thine, Out of heaven, Barbara!

This is much better than Mr. Smith's satire, but unfortunately we can find nothing in the remainder of the book at all equal to the above. However, taken by itself, and at the same time taken altogether (for it must be remembered that we have merely given the opening), it is superior to any part of the "Life Drama," and the author may console himself with the reflection that he has at all events done something to sustain the reputation which was gained for him by his first production. Mr. Smith dislikes the word "reputation," and describes one of his heroes who cannot wait for "fame," as having plucked

Crude Reputation's green and bastard crab,
Which set his teeth at edge.

Here Mr. Smith invites the satire which he had already offered by anticipation to his critics. And it a practised satirist should seeze upon the author of "City Poems," it is probable that he will not attempt to lash him with blank verse, according to the method of the City Poet himself, who seems to lorget that satires in losing their rhyme at the same time lose half their sting. The rhyme at the termination of a line acts like the knot at the end of a whip.

In "Hotton," as in all Mr. Smith's peoms, there are many clever images, if the imagery is not always introduced in the less taste. Some of the comparisons are quite grotesque, and the author appears to labour perpetually under the notion that it is always necessary to compare something to something else. Occasionally, an external resemblance is considered quite sufficient to justify a comparison, although the resemblance may consist merely in a slight similarity of colour. Thus a purple-faced landlord with white hair is said to be—

Like a red cabbage on December morn,

Crusted with snow.

This is something more than grotesque; it may almost be spoken of as absurd
Of his dying hero—a lost and reckless man—the author, on the other

This is something more than grotesque; it may almost be spoken of as absurd-Of his dying hero—a lost and reckless man—the author, on the other hand, says very finely—

hand, says very finely—

Ite died

With a wild jest; 'twas the last flash of flame
Upon the blackened brand.

The short poem on "Glasgow" is written with much feeling, and will
doubtless be much liked by those who are fond of Glasgow—a sentiment
which we believe is confined exclusively to the natives.

In "Squire Maurice," we have two characters of opposite natures—or perhaps of similar natures, but of entirely opposite habits and occupations—
living in a quiet, seeluded village, which one might suppose to be free from
the ordinary vices of town, but where nevertheless the coarse Lovelage may
be found seducing the red-cheeked Clarissa—

Indifferent as a Lord to her despair—

Indifferent as a Lord to her despair—

Sq. ire Maurice is envied by Charles (his triend)—envied for his riches and his leisure, and for the happiness which, whatever poets may say to the contrary, is very generally the result of such an agreeable union. Squire Maurice, however, has unfortunately found nothing better to occupy himself with than the perdition of a little pale-faced village girl, who writes him a love-letter—

A fond and flattering letter badly spelt,
Each sentence headed with a hille 1.

Maurice likes the poor girl too much to desert her, and himself too much to marry her. Accordingly, as far as we can ascertain, he pleases kinself and the young lady too, by adopting neither of those courses, and this simply because he has not strength of mind to make the necessary election, for his conscience still reprocedues him to such an extent that he longs for the calm and peace in which the dull life of Charles (his friend) has been lassed. Charles is a lawyer, but he hates parchiment, and appreciates beenty. Moreover, in spite of his profession, he can understand that Maurice is behaving dishonourably; but it is almost useless to reprove him, as the weak minded libertine is himself fully conscious of his basnesse Maurice (of course on a small scale), is the Macbeth of seducers. He

him "foud flettering letters" each sentence headed with a little i."

"The Night before the Westing of Ten Years after," contains the restlections of a mature broad around his youth had been deeply attached to one long since deet. The enleavours to recall the pist, and now that he is on the point of contracting a serious marriage, speculates on the possibility of living his youth over again. The commits a species of infidelity to his "long-lost possion," and coubts whather he will be rewarded for it. The exclaims—

the ty to his "long-lost presion, and the first of twenty-two lists pared and ere therry-four."

The scene of this poem is laid in a collection, that is to say, the eldegroom is siting, it enight before his we line, in a collect argued from this, and nore" hafter him. It has been argued from this, the nore him to be a recommendation of the content of the collection of the content of the collection of the

ind been made with any great regard to tairness; nor does the crite in stage to matifite Mr. Smith's pleases when it is messeary to do so in order to support the accusation of plagiarism which he advances.

THE LOUPIGER AT THE CLUBS

THE Surrey Gardens Com, any (Limited) has advanced another stage towards connected prediction. The disclosures on Saturday has must been wards connected perdition. The disclosures on Saturday has must been wards connected perdition. The whole of the pard-up optical excels to the word for bod age of the sceptic as to the good work of joint-stock commannes, of whethere description. The whole of the pard-up optid—about 133 000—secens to have been word," and debts are neutred to the extent of 125 000 besides. Mr. Coppock, of pard-up on the existing state of things rests. The connectors of the "Times" towards the existing state of things rests. The connectors of the "Times" towards by the present Government to succeed the late Mr. Deluce in a County Court Treasurestip. I contess that I do not exactly know what the duties of such a jost are; by I trust that the manipulation of tunds is not one of them, as the title rather seems to imply. The coict victim in the Surrey Gardens swindle scene to be poor M. Julhen, who stands as a credict for about £6,000, arrans of salary and eash advanced. The pubue hearing swangathase with the misfortune of their favourite musical conductor, and the reception necesside to him on Monday-last at the first of the tacket him husses desirable the public to hear Sivon and such arrists for a shaling is very properly not for other. I believe by the kind co-meration of Mr. Willert Beale, M. Julien will derive some special benefit from those reasient festivals; if successul. M. Julien's proper lake is, of course, his orchestra—he cuts a sad figure in the rostrum. Why he should have made considents of the sharehold where the summa general festivals in successul. M. Julien's proper lake is, of course, his orchestra, and oxing therein, like the captain charge to the s

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

TOYPHAN HALL—PRINCESS.

ON Saturday night Mr. Albert Smith brought to a conclusion the sixth season of his entertainment, and made a pleasant and unconventional larswell address to his audience, in which he stated that he had given the lecture 1.7 H times, and afterwards touched upon the various points which he imagined were instrumental to its success. Amongst the principal of these may be named the refusal to co-operate with the libraries, the abolition of the "press order" system, the abolition of fees to attendants or for recuring places, and the general attention to the comfort of the visitors. Further pursuing the subject of statistics, Mr. Smith stated that his rent was nearly £600 a year, that his current expenses were £75 a week, and that the cost of producing the yearly alterations for a new season had never been under £500, while in one case they nearly reached £1,000. There faces were mentioned by the lecturer against the absurd statements he had seen in English and American papers of the large fortune he had naid. Mr. Smith's new entertainment, introducing views and descriptions of Pompeii, Herculaneum, Naples, Vesuvius, &c., will open in the noiddle of November, and he will be assisted as usual in the pictorial department by the talented brush of Mr. Beverley.

After a prosperous career of eleven mouths, the dramatic season of the Princess's ended on Friday. With the exception of a few brench farces, no absolute novelty has been produced during the entire time; the staple attraction having been four "revivals," three of which were Shaksperean plays. The season commenced with "Pizarro," and amid the golden regions of Peru and the glitter of the Spanish soldiery, we endeavoured to satiate our eyes, and forget the bombistic nonsense which was being driven into our ears. "Pizarro" indeed was one of those very few plays which render us thankful to Mr. Kean for the perfect namer in which he annihilates the original author. Then came the "Molsum ner Night's Dream," that the Secon

THE OPERA, CONCERTS, ETC.

hange that is gradually taking place in the opera seasons is well
e attention of musical meteorologists. Formerly, when one Italian
as considered sufficient for the London amateurs, there used to
riv season, of which now nothing is ever heard. This early seaon contrally begin a short time after the three for it those days
re winters), was supposed to be the one by which the impresario
is money; but this aways appeares, to us a very doubtful theory,
it eventually was a large way to present these in these definitively lost—and, after all, they were not more attractive to musical people than the spring meeting at Easter is to the sporting world—we have been ast mished this year by the phenomenon of an operatic season commence ag at the end of August, and which will moreover be much regretted when it is brought to a prem ture conclusion at the beginning of September. Nor is the company now performing at the Princess's composed (as its generally the case in such speculations) of the remaint of a first-rate company after all the first-rate singers have gone either to the English provinces or to the French or Russian capital.

The opera selected for the opening night was the "Praviata." Mario played the infatuated, mean, and eminently French lover, and, as usual make the character a little better than tolerable, simply by the effect of his own minner and deportment. In the finale to the second scene of the second act, it is impossible to ofter a woman the grossest insult imaginable in a more gentlemanly manner than Mario. Of the singing of the celebrated tener we need scarcedy say much at present, having so often had occasion to praise his performance of the part of Alfredo during the recent operatic secson at the Lyccum—Having stated that Signor Dracone, the original representative of "Germon," has a weak voice, accompanied (but not redeemed) by the last intentions, we need only add that Madame Gassier sings the music of Violetta in her usual brilliant and finished style, and that she is especially successful in the bray are as when to rice and Madame. On the surface as Adalgisa, Reichardt being the Polito.

On the turn inght Mario was the Duke (in "Rigoletto"), Madame Gassier Grida, Dracone the laufloon, and Alboni Madalena. Such exister by deserve the epithet of "unprecedented," which managers are so fond of usuar, with or without propricty.

the builder it appears being a creditor for d, has not had a single suscence, and th filter says he is £6,000 out of pocket; tha 1 worth of shares, that he has received a twanced to his orchestra £2,000—making up the received a bill for £500, at two months, ich he is being sued; and that a post-dated cts." The debts and habilities of the competition of the capital has gone, actioned for the winding up of the competition similar statements to those actors statements and the months.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has taken a hint from Lord Cumpbell's bill a general reseal is just now being carried on in slops where pictures and agravings are exhibited for side, and all prints which the nice taste of the office efficies consider improver are mercilessly sched.

THE OFFICERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE DEFARTMENT At Wools ich are about opresent a suitable memorial to the Right Hon. Lord Nais, in appreciation of he services rendered to their body during the recent contest on the superannua-

THE ARMOUR COURTS AT THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION.

ONE very interesting section of the Manchester Exhibition is the admirable collection of armour which has been got together, chiefly from Goodrich Court, Windsor Castle, and the Tower of London. A glance at the engraving overleaf, which represents a mere nook in one of the courts, will give the reader some idea of its character. The utn ost pains have been taken with the arrangement and classification of the various suits; and the "Chronological Note" which Mr. Planché has contributed to the Catalogue is certainly a very valuable guide to those who feel disposed to trace our gradual progress in military equipment from the days of the Plantagenets to the time of the Tudors, when, as we all know, the invention of fire-orms produced a great change in military costume.

From the Note by Mr. Planché, above referred to, we extract a few paragraphs. Mr. Planché sets out by observing, that with the exception of a spar or two, the most ancient of the Conquest. He then informs us, that with the Hauberk, or shirt of linked chain, which in the ceurse of the 12th and 13th centuries became the prirecipal defensive body armour of the knight throughout Europe, was worn a large, cambrous, cylindrical flat-topped helmet (the Heaurne of the Normans), with a transverse opening for the sight only. One of these has been contributed to the Exhibition by the Earl of Warwick, and is considered to be the only specimen of its class yet discovered. Next to it in point of date, but certainly not inferior to it in interest is the heaven. the only specimen of its class yet discovered. Next to it in point of date, but certainly not inferior to it in interest, is the heaume with a grated vizor opening with a hinge, from the national collection at the Tower o

London, which is of the kind visible on the great seals of Henry III., and others of that period. This form continued to be used during the reign of Edward I., but towards the close of it the crown of the heatine became convex, and, finally, conical. To the hauberg of chains, chausses (pantaloons) of the same material had been added in the 12th century, and to both were now superadded protections of plate. Poleyms for the choice and genonilliers for the knees, appear during the latter half of the 13th century; and greaves or bainbergs for the leas are seen in painting and sculpture, and named in wills of that period.

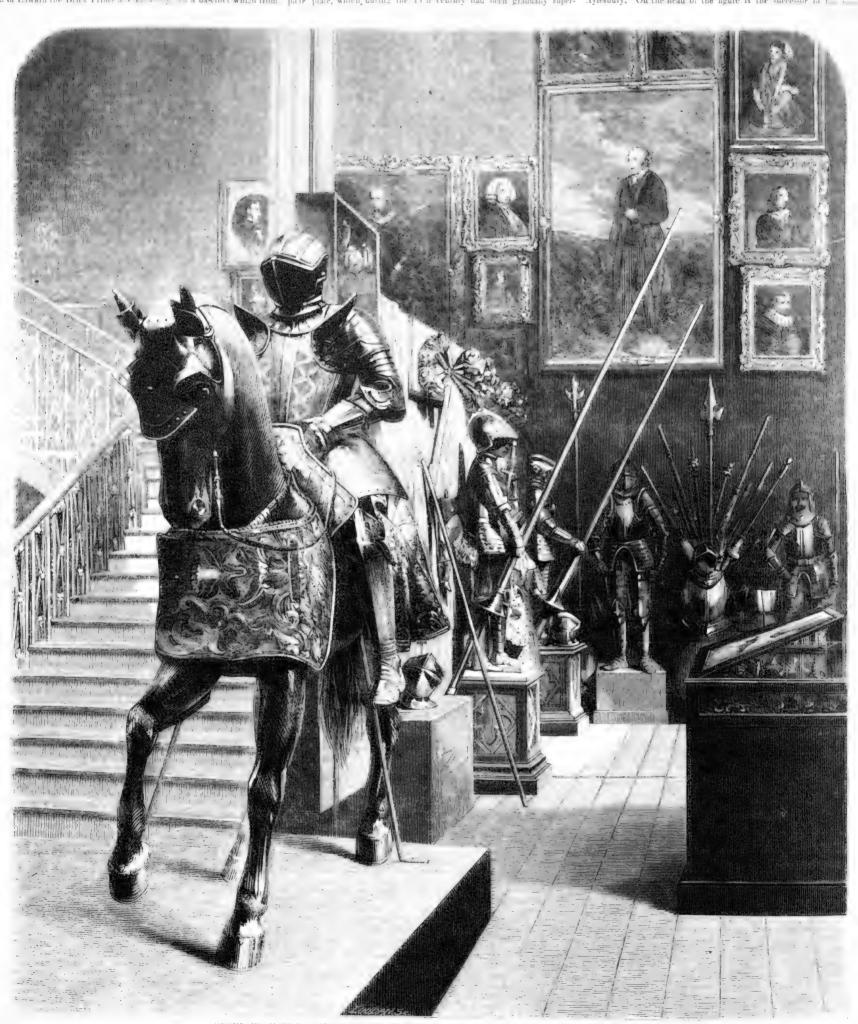
Of the 13th century there are several unquestionable relices, such for instance as the fine heating of Sr Record Lemmid 2, of the same form as that of Edward the Black Prince of Control of the same form as

the bulging of the sides may be still earlier. This latter head-piece was the war-helmet of the 11th century, worn with or without a vizor, and attached to it was a curtain of chain to protect the neck, called a camail. Over it, the vizor being removed, was worn the ponderous heaume, the crown of which had taken the conical form necessary to fit the baseinet, and was surmounted by the torse or wreath of the wearer's colours and his crest, which is never seen on the baseinet.

In the reign of Richard II, a singularly-formed visor was attached to the baseinet. Varieties of it, some beaked like a bird, are to be seen in sculpture and painting from that period to the middle of the 15th contury. The reign of Henry V. is chiefly remarkable as the era of a implete plate, which during the 14h century had been gradually super-

seding chain; but we are still without authenticated processor of that date. Feathers were also worn upon the appropriate about the same period, that head-piece assuming occasicals form, resembling the anient Greek helps:

With the reign of Henry VI. commences the series of the series of this Exhibition. A very fine suit of this date, nearly perfect the first equestrian figure on the south side of the maye. The breast plate are of a most elegant form. The total the levels are sharply pointed; a fashion which towards the lattice of the long total solution of the language of the long-toed sollerer exhibited. Aylesbury. On the head of the figure is the



GROUP FROM THE ARMOUR COURT OF THE MANCHESTER ART-TREASURES EXHIBITION.

cilled the Salade, or Sallet, from the Italian "Celata," the face being protected by a large chim-piece, called the "Hause col." The sword and saield are of the same date, the latter having the opening at the side, cilled the Couche, or the passage of the lance. The shank of the spur at this period was extremely long. Another suit of this period, with rondelles (exceedingly rare), and very fine pointed sollerets, has been contributed from the Tower.

Of the raign of Edward IV the contributed to the sollerets of the sollerets of

from the Tower.

Of the reign of Edward IV, there are several fine suits and portions of suits in this Exhibition. About this time greater attention appears to have been paid to the defence of the knight in the tournament. Additional pieces were invented to protect nearly every part of the body, and fastened y acrews over the ordinary suit. A fine example is offered by a suit in

the Meyrick Collection. The close belinet, with visor and bevor, also appear during this reign, and gradually superseded the visored baseinet, and the salade and hause col.

The short reign of Richard III, seems to have been only distinguished by the more elaborate ornamentation of armour, particularly of the elbow and knee-pieces, which display large tan-like terminations; but it would be difficult to assign positively any piece of armour to the period within the three years of his domination; and the next great change must be attributed to the accession of Henry VII., of whose reign pass-guards at the shoulders, fluted suits with short waists and very globose breast-plates, sometimes also finely engraved, are the principal characteristics. The spectator is referred to a very fine example from Goodrich Court, and to a

mest curious example of a variety of the globose breast-plate in a suit from the Tower, indicating a change that took place in the succeeding roigh A large tilting-helmet of the same date, sword, daggers, and various wear pors of the halbard and partizan class, are also to be found in this detection.

partment.

Indeed, from this time to the close of the 16th century, we are at no loss for specimens of every species of armour used for the battle or the joust. The suits of Henry VIII.'s time are principally remarkable for the form of the breast-plate, which presents a salient angle called the tapul, and of the sollerct, which assumed a breadth at the too as extravagant as was the point in the previous century. In fact, armour appears generally to have followed the fashion of the civil attire, and the square-toed shoes of this

offed, slished, and ribbed doublets, and ed skirts or bases of them, are all to

ted skirts or bases of them, are all to tated in steel.

mices in the complete armour of f.Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen ow in their due order in the nave. The magnificent suit which be rently to an Elector of Bayaria, and perb one exhibited by Sir Henry nath ented with a double E, surnin Imperial Crown. The horse ng to this suit is still in the position of the Majesty, and has been graciously of the distinguishing features of the 16th syamour, is the gradual descent of the angle tipul before mentioned, from the centre to attom of the breast-plate, till the point a curved or beak-like form immediately the waist belt. In the next century it ensappears. Another characteristic is the communication which the revival of art on continent extended to the craft of the

The use of armour gradually decreased during the continent extended to the craft of the Fie use of armour gradually decreased during the century; the improvement in fire-arms, terhaps, being the principal cause. Armour for leases and feet was abandoned in the reign of the tests and by the time William of Nassau Lat Torbay little remained of the iron paniwar beyond the breast and back plate.

Seemens of the armour of the times of Charles I and the Commonwealth will be found in their preser order—the iron pot, the lobster-tailed tel, the cavalier's helmet, with the triple or irs, and lastly, the gorget, which dwindled to to the gilt toy worn by officers when on duty a time our own recollection.

The Exhibition is rich in varieties of every kind of acupon used in Europe from the middle of the Poh century. The Genoese cross-bow, with the abrous machinery for bending it; the English cross-bow, with its crow's-foot lever, and the elegantly-carved prod for deer-shooting, will be found reased in chronological order. Also a fine-series i fre-arms from the rude iron germe of the days I Agineourt and Harileur to the pistol and dag I Prestonpans and Culloden. The rest for the atch-lock, the spanner for the wheel-lock, the patron for bullets and the touch-box for priming pawer, the plug-bayonet and the belt of bandoers, will assist in recalling the battle-field of past returners, from the fight of Flodden to the passage I the Boyne. The fields of Towton, Bosworth, and Worcester, have contributed their quota of saords, deagers, spears, &c. The mace, the martel-de-fer, the battle-axe, the guisarme of the criter baronial wars, will be seen beside the halberds, partisans, and hanque de breufs of the electors of Saxony and the doges of Venice.

ALEXANDER SMITH.

ALEXANDER SMITH, who again makes his appearance before the world in the character of Poet, was born on the 31st of December, 1830, in the little manufacturing town of Kilmarneck, where his father was a drawer of patterns. The boyhood of the poet-was passed between his native place, Paisley, and Glasgow; and while at school in the latter town, he manifested such ardour in the pursuit of knowledge that his relatives destined him for the pulpit. A severe illness, however, suddenly terminated his course of tuition; and family circumstances proving adverse to the project of his figuring as a minister of religion, Mr. Smith became, at an early age, a designer of patterns for one of the lace factories in Glasgow.

It was while pursuing this occupation—which, be it understood, is by no means merely mechanical—that Mr. Smith, about his seventeenth year, began to practise the divine art; and while at his daily avocations, composed many of those pieces which have since given him relebrity. His fame, ere long, gradually crept along the banks of the Clyde, but did not, for a time, enable him to emerge from obscurity. Indeed, the encouragement he received was not such as to raise very ardent hopes—if, as we have been informed, a phrenologist who examined his head declared that he was intended by nature for a chemist or drysalter; and another person gave him the assurance that he would never be a poet, unless he first forcame resident at Dunoon.

At length Mr. Smith, disregarding the lints and suggestions of his friends, forwarded the manuscript of the "Life Drama" to Gilfillan, and that reverend critic, on discovering the merit it pussessed, published some passages, accompuned by laundatory comments, in the "Critic" and the "Eelectic Review." In the columns of the former periodical the poem appeared in 1852, and excited considerable interest. In the spring of 1853, the "Life Drama" was published in London, with other forms, in a volume, and won from metropolitan and provincial critics immediate applause. The noise it made wi



ALEXANDER SMITH, - FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY A. CLADALL

collision with their fellows and the forces of nature—seems to have departed from England. The heroes of modern poems are generally students; instead of action, there is conversation on all manner of abstruse and metaphysical subjects. Solidopy is largely employed. The woe is mental—the despair philosophic. Certain alarmed critics are crying out that poets now-adays are altogether wrong, that they have strayed from the paths of their fathers; that if Poetry would again be strong and healthy, she must, like Antaus, touch the earth, and draw from thence a new supply of strength and beauty. This outcry is, however, in a great measure useless. No other kind of poetry could be written at present: its seeds were sown in the past—it is the necessary result of our circumstances."

In 1855, Mr. Smith, in conjunction with the author of "Balder," published a small volume of "Sonnets on the War." And now we have the "City Poems," of which, as we have given an opinion elsewhere, we may be silent upon in this place.

MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN LYONS.

MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN LYONS. A MONUMENT to the memory of the brave son of Admiral Lyons, who, having done signal service in the Sea of Azof, was afterwards killed in a night attack on Fort Constantine, has been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral. It is placed there by his brother officers of the Miranda, in which ship he was killed. Mr. Noble, from whose hands the tablet comes, has chosen a difficult design, but he has accomplished it in a bold, original, and satisfactory manner. To describe the monument is needless, as our readers have a fuithful engraving of it before them. The inscription runs as follows:

SACRED

10 THE MEMORY OF CAPTAIN EDMUND MOUBRAY LYONS,

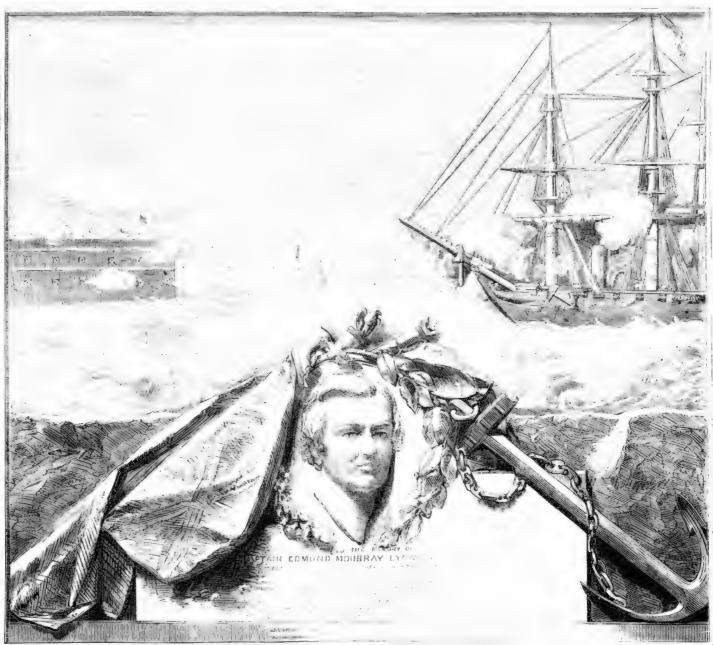
Royal Navy, Son of Reas-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons,

Son or REAL-ADMIRAL SIR EDMUND LYONS, Bart., G C.B., K.C.H.,
Commanderan-Chief of her Majesty's Fleet in the Blick Sea and Mediterranean, under whose orders leen aged the betteries of Sebastopol in H.M.S. Miranda, on the 18th of June, 18-55, and there was mortally wounded, having just returned from the command of the squadron in the Sea of Azof, where his brinkent successes were warmly acknowledged by his Sovereign, who "mourned his loss as one who was to bright an ornament to the Navy." Cut off in the prime of life, the path to the highest earthly homours mening before him, he died as a Hero and a Christian should die.

should die. Should die.

This Tablet is erected in deepest grief by the officers and ship's company of H.M.S. Muanda, who had served under him in the Baltic, White Sea, Black Sea, and the Sea of Arof, and who loved and revered him, possessing as he did every manly attribute, every endearing quality.

He died on the 23rd of June, 1855, aged 36.



MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN LYONS, JUST ERECTED IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. - (MR. NOBLE, SCLEPIOR.

THE BADDINGTON PEERAGE.

TEING THE LIVES OF THEIR LORDSHIPS.

STORY OF THE BEST AND THE WOLST SOCIETY

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

(Continua I from page 112.)

CHAPTER THE THIRTY-FIRST.

CHAPTER THE THIRTY-HRST.

AIWAYS a lord, for ever a lord: write the table on a seroil, and tie it to the tail of a kete, or under the wing of a pigeon, and let it travel the whole world over. Trimpet it forth to the nations, for a seroil, and to power and might and magesty. Full the ears of foreigners with a, for a is a great sound.

They took the poer stunned nobleman into the general practitioner's back-parlour, and applied the "usual restoratives." The usual restoratives back-parlour, and applied the "usual restoratives." The usual restoratives hack-parlour, and applied the "usual restoratives." The usual restoratives hack-parlour, and applied the "usual restoratives." The usual restoratives increased the reasonal of the way, the stays, the padded under-wonstread, and the patent-leather hoots. The almost inconsitable rouge coded at last to notions and bathings; all the paraphernalia of poventhy were removed, purce by piece; and nothing remained bying on the dester's comeh but a withered, veilow old man, with talse teeth.

He came to himself by and by, and staring vaguely round, asked, nervously feeling his jaw and his shoulder meanwide, whether he had not been rather poorly lately. For this lord was perpetually handed by a spectre, and a skeleton sat continually at his bu quets, whose name was Paralysis; and with returning consciousness came a fear that the glost, which he was wont to by at ordicary times in a fear that the glost, which he was wont to by at ordicary times in a fear that the glost, which he was not to by at ordicary times in a fear that the glost, which he was wont to by at ordicary times in a fear that the glost, which he was not to also trained to his subject, however, and was satisfied that he had sustained no more serious injury than a violent blow on the head. He began to talk cheerfully on this information bein, conveyed to lam—to talk volubly, facetiously, and, if the truth must be told, somewhat necoherently. He was very much slaken, evidently. Test blow on the head had brought no blo

nor all the king's men, shall ever make him the same Lord Baddington, or set bim up again.

He began to ask about his carriage, horses, servants. The general practitioner had seen to all that. The carriage had been removed; the horses stabled in the neighbourhood; the braised coachnan seen to; the footnan despatched to his Lordship's resistance, to break the news of the accident as discreetly as possible to the Viscountess Baddington.

"What the dence did you do that to?" the impromptu invalid asked, very testily but very feelly. "What necessity was there for a arming her Ladyship at all? The not in any danger, and I?"

"I sincerely trust not, my Lord," the general practitioner answered, with his sort voice and a low bow; "but I acted for the best, your Lordship having been for a very considerable time completely insersible. I also deemed it my duty, sensible of the heavy responsibility that hung over me, to send one of your servants to request the immediate ratendance of your Lordship's regular necked attendant, Sir Paracelsus Eleen, with whose address (your footnan told me that he was the authorised family surgeon) I happened professionally to be acquainted."

deemed it my duty, sensible of the heavy responsibility that nume over me, to send one of your revants to request the immediate attendance of your Lordship's regular medical attendant, Sir Patacelius Ecen, with whose address (your footman told me that he was the authorised family surgeon). I happened professionally to be acquainted."

"You're very good, I'm sare," the Peer answered, with a languid previshines; "In very nuch obliged to you. Deuted officious you're making yourself," headship's service."

"Tinctop, at your Lordship's service."

"Tinctop, Tinctop—don't l'know the nume? Haven't I seen you somewhere betore, Mr. Tinctop?

"I think not, my Lord," answered he of the bald head, with another low bow; and I think myself, that if ever any one deserved a medai of the brightest beas for telling a cool and deliberate lie, that bald-headed general practitioner was the man.

For it was inuced Seth Tinctop, erst assistant of Mr. Fleem, the fashionable surgeon, erst the deaf and dumb recipient of secrets. However he had escaped from the search of his loving friend Poliyblank, wherever and in whatever corner of London he lad been hiding himself—he who was surpused to be abroad, thousands of miles away—can only be comprehended by those who are conversant to its fullest extent with the immensity of the wilderness of London. It is the only place in the world where a man can play Timon of Athens to the life, where he can steal away and hade himself so that no human eye shall have power to see or human ear to hear of his whereabouts. If ever you commit a robbery or a forgery, my felonious friend, don't run away to America—Daniel Fore ster will follow by the next steamer; don't trust the Autpodes—a detective will bring you back in the clipper Red Jackel, in a neat suit or handeuffs, along with the gold-dust and the gold-diagrers. Hide yourself in London, and you may read the advertisements in the newspapers offering a reward for year gan apprehension, and laugh in your sleeve as you read; for London is the only real Park

serice of loves, another water, quarine, here want and the composition, tank, cannot were, card mean seeds, and Duren drops entered into the composition, there he seemed to pour ingredients from bottlesso labels to assimically, or, which is just as I kely, he was justing the empty sides of the orient. At an executa he was in a profound reverse, and I don't think the tient, for whom the mixture was designed—supposing that patient ever howe existed—would have derived mixen hereby, interiorly or extenorly, on the close out a block model; book, and preducing from it two worn dudinost lattered papers, it can be exturned to make a lamband fat of estimation on the consequence.

nothing. He knows nothing, our do nothing, for he hasn't got these—he hasn't got these!"

He gave a trium hast chuckle, as, glut cing once more at the papers, he carefully folded them up, replaced them once more in the pocket-book, and that agin in his breast packet.

Just then Sir Paracelsus Fleeni came out of the parloin.

"I can't make him out at all, Emetop," he said, "He's not seriously injured, but he's in a very bod way. His head's all wrong,"

"Do you think his Lordship's life is in any danger, ar?" the practitioner asked quietly.

"I do think —," replied the surgeon. He was about to continue, till turning his eyes on to Tinctop's tace be seemed to see something there that dissuaded him from giving further off—nee to his opinion, "I think," he then went on, no hising his discourse, "that the best thing we can do with his Lordship is to take him home at on, e to Curzon Street. My carriage is at the door, and if you will get some assistance we'd have him placed in it forthwith. Of course, you'll be partitively for your trouble, Tinetop."

"You are very kind, Sir Parace sus," the interior said, with a profound cheisance; "that I have a lattle account to settle with my Lord Baddington, who will no doubt remunerate me for my trouble when that rettlement is made."

"A little account! I thought you had settled that years nee? Sir

ington, who will no donor reinfluence he for my flouries much is made."

"A little account! I thought you had settled that years ano," Sir aracelsus observed with subreme contempt. "Didn't you get enough usb-money from him then?"

"You seem to be unaware, sir," Tinctop replied, "that such accounts car interest. There is a tribing dividend yet due on my claim."

What answer the irate surgeon (who had the heartest disdain and cersion for his former assistant) might have returned is uncertain; but it that moment another carriage—an honest backneyes such this time—umbled up to the door, and for mit stepped her Ladyship, the Viscountess coldington. in. (To be continued.)

there we and the split of the shall be shall be

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A desperate Irish faction row broke out in Dud'ey on Friday last between two men named Hickey and Higgins, which ended in the former rushing into a butcher's shop, taking in a kinde from the block, and painting it too bis tellow-countryman's box els, causing his death. Hickey was thereupon taken into custody, and on Monday he banged himself in his cell. He had chalked the following words supposed to be addressed to his wife on his cell-door:—"I fiyou do what I told you I would not lose my life. May the Lod law mercy on the soul I have taken, through drunkenness; and the Lord have mercy on mine! Go to your child, and go to n y sister. Do the best you can for your children. I lorgive, and God forgive you.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN MILLBANK PAISON,—One of the sub-warders of this ison narrowly excepted assessmant on Friday, the 21st, at the hands of a small class consist manned James Gorrean, who has already, in other prisons, sub-two intempts to murd y officers under whose charge he has been placed.

ted the defendant, and issued an order for the ren nuisance within twenty one days.

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